



Daily Report

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Daily Report China

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Commentator Views UN Draft Resolution Veto

HK0903111090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Anti-China Actions Do Not Enjoy Popular Support"]

[Text] A motion put forward by the Pakistani representative was passed by a majority vote on 6 March, at the 46th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, and the draft resolution on the "situation of China" concocted by the United States and some other Western countries was rejected. The attempt of the United States and other Western countries to use the UN organization to interfere in China's internal affairs on the so-called question of human rights has once again fallen through.

It is a usual practice of certain Western countries to pursue power politics in international affairs and to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, especially the Third World developing countries. The problem of human rights exists seriously in the United States and other countries. However, they always like to disguise themselves as the "defenders of human rights" and order others about. According to the carefully plotted draft resolution on the so-called "situation of China," the suppression of the counterrevolutionary riot by the Chinese government according to the law in June last year, was equated with the "violation of human rights." In seemingly impartial words, it called on people to "pay attention to the censure on China's violation of human rights." Its sinister intention was to place China on the agenda of the next session of the Human Right Commission; legalize the pressure they have put on China and their brutal interference in China's internal affairs since last June; and continue to provide an opportunity and place for those people with ulterior motives to attack and slander the Chinese government.

As everyone knows, the whole truth of the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing last June came out a long time ago. By quelling the riot according to the law, the Chinese government resumed the stability of the state and society, and protected the normal working and living order of the masses of people. This is a just action all legal governments have the right to take, which has absolutely nothing to do with "violation of human rights." Just as was pointed out by some representatives when putting forth the motion on rejecting the draft resolution on the "situation of China," no country can avoid the occurrence of similar turmoil. If it is not curbed, it will inevitably bring disastrous damage to national security, social stability, and the people's life. This is the voice of justice. If a legal government's right to maintain social stability is negated, it can never talk about safeguarding national independence, running the country well, and giving peace and security to its people. Therefore, it is reasonable that the motion of certain

Western countries attacking the Chinese government has been rejected by the majority of the participating countries.

To respect the sovereignty of other countries and not to interfere in their internal affairs, is an important principle of the UN Charter and a series of UN documents on human rights. The "Declaration on No Interference in the Internal Affairs of All Other Countries and Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty" adopted by the UN General Assembly clearly points out: "No country has the right to directly or indirectly interfere in the internal and diplomatic affairs of any other countries for any reasons. Therefore, armed invasion and any other forms of interference or any attempts threatening the dignity or the political, economic, and cultural affairs of another country, are to be condemned." "Moreover, no country should organize, assist, create, aid, instigate, or encourage the subversive, terror, or armed activities in another country, which are aimed at overthrowing the political power of that country by means of force, or interfere in the internal disorder of another country." Obviously, any attempts to discuss and examine the so-called question of human rights in China on the excuse of last year's suppression of the counterrevolutionary riot, constitute a brutal interference in China's internal affairs and a serious violation of the UN Charter and diplomatic norms.

We must point out that over the past few years, some Western countries have made use of their strength and influence, and tried to force their ideology and concepts of value on others. If anyone disobeys their orders, they make unwarranted charges against them or even impose sanctions on them. If such brutal practices are not stopped, power politics will certainly run rampant, and more developing countries will be harmed. The Chinese government opposes the draft resolution on the "situation of China" concocted by some Western countries. This is not merely because that the resolution was directed against China. The Chinese government is doing so also because it wants to protect the prestige and authority of the international organizations and institutions, including the United Nations. Through the common efforts of the Third World countries and other countries upholding justice, the 46th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights rejected the draft resolution concocted by certain Western countries to slander China. This shows once again that power politics and interference in the internal affairs of other countries do not enjoy popular support. Of course, those who are pursuing power politics will not cease their activities because of this. There will continuously be such struggles in the future. China will continue to stand with the vast numbers of developing countries and other countries upholding justice. They will strengthen their unity, support each other, and make common efforts to oppose foreign intervention and fight for establishing a new political order in the international community.

Article Views Changing 'Anti-China' Tide

OW0903005790 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 2, 25 Jan 90 pp 13-15

[Article by Dai Zengyi (2071 1073 5030): "A Look at the Anti-China Upsurge in the West"]

[Text] Nineteen eighty-nine was a year in which international relations continued to ease as well as a year marked by vigorous struggles between the socialist ideology and system on the one hand and the capitalist ideology and system on the other. After the Chinese Government suppressed the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing in the late spring and early summer of that year, the anti-China upsurge in the West peaked. Certain media went all out to fabricate rumors attacking China. Some countries declared the imposition of economic "sanctions" against China, and some even suspended the exchange of visits of ranking leaders. However, while upholding its principles and continuing to open to the outside world, the Chinese Government has carried out a rational, effective, and restrained struggle, and now this anti-China upsurge has begun to subside.

Having experienced the worldwide anti-China upsurge, which has lasted as long as nine months, the Chinese people and people of other countries are both pondering their deeds. This pondering has made the Chinese people even more determined to uphold the four cardinal principles and adhere to the socialist course marked by reform and opening up. They have also become more aware of the need that, in order to withstand the tests posed by the need to counter peaceful evolution, subversion, and intervention, they must have the courage and the strategems to go against the tide and surmount the barriers ahead and know how to deal with the anti-China upsurge firmly and calmly. The pondering has also enabled many people with foresight in foreign countries to realize that the decision to impose "sanctions" against China is not a good one.

We can still remember how arrogant the media of the West, headed by the "Voice of America" [VOA], were when the student unrest in the capital developed into a rebellion in late spring and early summer last year. After the Chinese Government quelled the rebellion on 4 June, the "VOA" extended its eight-hour broadcast to China to 12 hours, spreading such shocking rumors as "the Tiananmen bloodbath" and "the slaughter of tens of thousands of people," and creating such preposterous lies that Chinese leaders had "died," "injured," or "fled." In one way or another, some broadcasting stations and newspapers in the United States, Britain, France, and Japan also slandered the Chinese Government's suppression of the rebellion, saying that it was a "violation of human rights." They also attacked China for imposing martial law and tracking down counterrevolutionary rebels, saying that those measures were meant to "kill civilians." Struggling rationally against the reactionary upsurge, the Chinese media have, over the past several months, firmly adhered to the correct course and

kept telling the world the facts of the rebellion, thus exposing the rumors fabricated by some countries of the West which harbored ulterior motives. Basing themselves on facts and Chinese law, relevant departments of the Chinese Government counterattacked with such measures as telling the correspondents of the "VOA" and other countries of the West to leave China by some deadline. Justice-upholding media the world over, including media of many Third World countries, newspapers operated by patriotic Overseas Chinese, and justice-upholding Chinese news workers as well as many newspapers and radio stations in the West, stepped forward to condemn those news media which created the anti-China public opinion, and helped China explain the truth of the suppression of the rebellion and China's growing stability after the suppression. Because of the truth, the market for anti-China public opinion created by the West has shrunk substantially.

The "sanctions" and all other pressures the United States and other countries of the West have imposed and exercised against China following the suppression of the rebellion on 4 June once hovered over China like a dark cloud. In addition to the five steps announced by the Bush administration—including the "suspension of all government arms sales and commercial exports to China, the suspension of exchanges of visits by U.S. and Chinese military leaders, the restudy of the request of Chinese students in the United States to extend their stay in the United States, and the restudy of other areas of bilateral relations....[ellipses as printed]"—the U.S. Senate also passed motions "restricting U.S. import and export companies and private overseas investment companies from giving financial support for Chinese trade," "banning the delivery to China of U.S. satellites to be launched by Chinese rockets," and so forth. Britain also declared that it "cannot continue to maintain normal contacts with the Chinese authorities." In addition to issuing statements to attack China's suppression of the rebellion, the French president, premier, and foreign affairs minister also provided asylum to fugitives who instigated and organized the counterrevolutionary rebellion in China and helped these people organize the reactionary organ called "Democratic China Front." The Japanese Government also made some "denunciatory" gesture and said that it would slow down and postpone its economic and trade contacts with China. Their anti-China acts have exposed the attempts of the West to interfere in China's internal affairs in the name of "safeguarding human rights."

Although these governments have yet to stop all their anti-China activities, in recent months the situation has undergone a significant change. For example, the so-called "Emergency Relief Act of Chinese Immigrants" which the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives passed on 19 and 20 November respectively, has, in the name of "protecting" Chinese students from being "persecuted" at home, repealed the rule that Chinese students bearing exchange scholar visas must serve two years at home before they can apply to the U.S. Government to have their visa status changed. This seriously

undermines the principles governing Sino-U.S. student exchange programs and prevents China from sending more students to the United States. In late October, the U.S. Kennedy Memorial Foundation brutally interfered in China's internal affairs by conferring the "Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award" on Fang Lizhi, plotter and instigator of the counterrevolutionary rebellion who is now being "protected" by the U.S. Embassy [in Beijing]. On 5 October, the Nobel Prize Commission of Norway even conferred the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize on Dalai Lama, seriously hurting the feelings of the Chinese people. At one time or another, the Chinese Government has condemned these anti-China acts and lodged a protest with the relevant governments.

The Chinese Government has done an exceptionally effective job in rebuffing the anti-China current. The Chinese Government and people have time and again reiterated that China will not change its reform and open policies as a result of the suppression of the rebellion. While China will not close the doors it has opened, the West also cannot close these doors. While it is impossible for the West to impose sanctions on China, facts have proved that the West is also changing its China policy. The visit to China by noted personages of the U.S. political circles and non-government personnel, such as Nixon, Kissinger, and other people with foresight, as well as by General Scowcroft and Undersecretary of State Eagleberger, special envoys of President Bush, was specifically for the purpose of breaking the impasse in Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. Government leaders have all evaluated these visits positively. Despite their busy state responsibilities, Chinese Government leaders still visited some South Asian and Arab countries, and invited many leaders and well-known personages of Asian, African, and Latin American countries to visit China. China is still active on the international stage. Today, the once dwindling number of foreign businessmen coming to invest in China and promote trade with China is increasing again. The United States has again approved the launching of U.S. satellites by China. Spanish Government spokesman Rosa Konde said on 5 January that the European Community has already lifted its "embargo" on China. The Spanish Government has already approved the extension of 3.3 billion peseta (approximately \$30 million) to China in assistance and development funds. Japan is also considering reinstating the third Japanese Yen loan to China. A World Bank delegation visited China not long ago, and it seems that it is changing its stand toward China so that it can reinstate its loan programs to China.

A considerable number of these people, including those of the U.S. Government, will eventually understand that their way of "sanctioning" China and interfering in China's internal affairs will lead to a dead end, and so will their attempts to impose their social system and concept of values on the Chinese people. We can see that, because of the hard and meticulous work the Chinese Government and people have accomplished in various fields, the anti-China upsurge whipped up by

countries in the West and the attempt of the international monopoly bourgeoisie to isolate China will end in failure in the not too distant future.

World Education Conference Closes in Thailand

*OW0903100590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0925 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Text] Jomtien, Thailand, March 9 (XINHUA)—The world at a threshold of a new century is urged for an urgent action to meet basic learning needs of children, youth and adults through enhanced international cooperation.

This is written into a declaration adopted here this afternoon by 1,500 delegates from over 150 countries and regions to the world conference on education for all. Entitled the "World Declaration on Education For All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs", it marks the successful ending of the week-long conference, which opened on Monday, March 5.

The declaration points out that the world community "has an urgent responsibility to alleviate the constraints that prevent some countries from achieving the goal of education for all" and measures should be taken to relieve heavy debt burdens of the poorest countries.

The largest ever global gathering on education also adopted this afternoon the "framework for action to meet basic learning needs", to ensure the realization of the goals set forth in the declaration.

Participants from various parts of the world shared their experiences and research results, and aired their views on problems constraining the educational development at 48 round-table discussions and a dozen plenary sessions during the conference.

Aside from the issues of debt and financing, the main topics touched upon included universalizing access and promoting equity, especially to education for girls and women, focussing on learning acquisitions, broadening the measure and scope of basic education, enhancing the environment for learning, and strengthening partnerships.

An illustrative round-table session featuring the development and reform of basic education in China was given by the Chinese delegation during the week.

Ding Yuanhong Attends Global Environment Meeting

*OW0803222090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1947 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] United Nations, March 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador Ding Yuanhong said here today that protecting the global environment and addressing the key environmental issues require not only the efforts of individual countries but the international cooperation.

Speaking at the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee of the UN Conference on Environment and

Development, Ding pointed out that the pollution of the environment mainly caused by the industrialized countries, and those countries therefore have the main responsibility for combating such pollution.

"The developed countries should help create international conditions favourable for the sustainable growth of the world economy with a view to facilitating changes in the situation where the developing countries are powerless to pursue environmental protection because of poverty and underdevelopment."

He added that the developed countries should also step up efforts to transfer funds and technology to the developing countries to help them address environment problems.

The solving of environment issues is closely related to the strengthening of relevant international legislations, the ambassador stressed. He added that "in formulating relevant laws and regulations, efforts should be made to create conditions for the broadest possible participation of countries, especially the developing countries."

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is scheduled to be held in Brazil in 1992.

Beijing Foreign Trade Fair Successful

OW0903092290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1319 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)—Transaction volume in the first three days of the on-going Beijing foreign trade fair totalled 31.16 million U.S. dollars, 30 percent more than in 1989.

The biggest deal was a contract to export 5.52 million U.S. dollars worth of multi-purpose milling machines signed with an Iranian businessman.

The contracted export volume of machinery and electronics products reached 12.1 million U.S. dollars, 38.8 percent of the total.

Printing machinery, packing machinery, color TV sets, auto parts, textiles, garments and arts and crafts were also selling well.

Of the 32 countries and regions participating in the fair, business volume with Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, the United States, Canada and Federal Germany has surpassed one million U.S. dollars each.

Soviet Union

No Date Fixed for Li Peng's USSR Visit

HK0903052590 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 8

[Text] The Chinese authorities yesterday still could not determine when Premier Li Peng would visit the Soviet

Union. They also said that the perestroika in the Soviet Union is the business of the Soviet Union itself.

Li Zhaoxing, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, told reporters at the press conference yesterday that, as soon as there is news about Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union, China will make an announcement. This shows that the Chinese authorities have not yet decided a concrete date for Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union.

A reporter asked Li that, it was reported that in his recent speech delivered to some East European journalists, Nguyen Co Thach said that China now again wanted to make Vietnam's support for China's condemnation of the Soviet Union's perestroika a new condition for the normalization of China's relations with Vietnam, what is China's comment on this? Li Zhaoxing replied: The perestroika in the Soviet Union is the business of the Soviet Union itself. Nguyen Co Thach's above remarks were totally unfounded and made with ulterior motives. Li reiterated that the main obstacle blocking the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations is the Cambodian question.

It is reported that the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which is being held today, will discuss the impact of reforms in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on China and will probably launch a criticism of CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But analysts hold that CPC leaders will confine this criticism within itself and will not conduct ideological polemics with the Soviet Union, as they did in the early 1960's.

XINHUA reported that, when meeting a visiting Soviet State Film Commission delegation yesterday, Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, hoped for continuation of Sino-Soviet exchanges in the film industry in order to deepen understanding between the two countries.

Moreover, China yesterday implicitly praised the Soviet Union and Third World countries because they had eliminated the issue of China's suspected violation of human rights from the agenda of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

In the press briefing, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Li Zhaoxing said: "Here we wish to express our appreciation and thanks to all the countries that uphold justice and have supported the said motion."

In a statement on the veto by the UN Commission on Human Rights on the so-called draft resolution on "China situation," Li pointed out that any plot designed to interfere in China's internal affairs is unpopular. He said: "On 6 March, the meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights, which was held in Geneva, adopted a motion of "no action" on the so-called draft resolution on "China situation" proposed by certain Western countries, thus foiling the scheme of those countries to interfere in China's internal affairs on the pretext of

human rights issues. This shows once again that member states upholding the UN Charter and justice constitute the main stream in the United Nations after all and that any plot designed to interfere in China's internal affairs is most unpopular."

Heilongjiang Border Exhibition Center Opens

SK0903093190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Text] The Border Economic and Trade Exhibition Center, the first of its kind in the province, opened at the Heilongjiang Provincial Exhibition Hall in Harbin today.

To meet the demand of the province's border trade with the Soviet Union and to intensively display the actual strength of our products, the Heilongjiang Provincial Exhibition Hall and the provincial Border Trade Administrative Bureau cooperatively established the center. This center is open throughout the year, displaying products and holding trade talks with Soviet traders.

Some 1,000 commodities from 11 categories were displayed at the center today. Over 60 percent of the commodities are famous-brand and high-quality products from our province.

Thirteen companies with rights for conducting trade with the Soviet Union held talks with eight delegations from the Soviet Union's Maritime Region and the Ulan-Ude Autonomous Republic.

Northeast Asia

Japanese Firms Hold Exhibitions in Shanghai

OW0903081990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1609 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Shanghai, March 8 (XINHUA)—A Japanese high-tech development firm, Shibasoka Co. Ltd., is holding an exhibition featuring its latest TV and video recorder testing equipment.

The company, which has had trade relations with China for a decade, is aiming the instrument exhibit at Chinese quality control technicians. The exhibition began on Wednesday and will end on March 11.

Meanwhile, 72 enterprises from Yokohama, Shanghai's sister city, are displaying products, ranging from food processing equipment and electronic machinery to medical, textile, communications, and ship-building equipment.

Local businessmen have already expressed an interest in the microcopying machines, chemical fibre wall coverings, fruit juice and natural beverage processing equipment on display. The exhibition opened today and will close on Sunday.

Hunan Sets Up Sino-Japanese Computer Center

OW0903082190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1611 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Changsha, March 8 (XINHUA)—The first Sino-Japanese computer training center was set up today in the capital city of Hunan Province.

The center will train senior computer technicians for China and develop software for Japan.

The first 40-member training course is planned for September with trainees mainly from China's insurance sector.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Li Tieying Meets With Thai Deputy Prime Minister

OW0803122090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1151 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 8 (XINHUA)—Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin met here today with Li Tieying, Chinese state councillor and Chairman of the State Education Commission.

During the meeting, Li highly appreciated the international conference on education for all, which is going on in Patthawi, a coastal resort about 100 kilometers southeast of Bangkok.

Li said he was deeply impressed that Thailand has made rapid economic development in recent years, from which China could learn a lot.

Both Sarasin and Li hoped that Thailand and China should further strengthen their cooperation in education and their cultural exchanges in the future.

Li arrived here on March 4 to attend the international conference on education for all, which will end on Friday.

Indonesian Foreign Minister To Visit Beijing

OW0803212090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1636 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Singapore, March 8 (XINHUA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that he will travel to Beijing for talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen on normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia, the "JAKARTA POST" reported today.

Speaking to reporters before attending a cabinet meeting in Jakarta chaired by President Suharto on Wednesday, Alatas said that he would travel to China after this year's Idul Fitri holiday which falls on April 26-27.

He hinted that a high level Indonesian delegation consisting of officials from finance and trade ministries

would soon leave for Beijing to discuss the debt issue, adding that "it was simply a matter of adjusting the figures."

He noted that he would contact the Chinese foreign minister for fixing the date for their meeting in Beijing.

Moreover, Alatas said that Indonesia would hire a new location for its Beijing embassy because permits for its previous embassy premises had been terminated.

Singapore Firm To Boost Transport, Communication

HK0903033390 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Mar 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Wang Xiangwei]

[Text] Airtrust Group of Companies, a Singapore-based multinational conglomerate, unveiled an ambitious plan to help China modernize infrastructure such as telecommunications and transportation.

The two-way scheme also called for joint efforts between the group's American operations and the Chinese ministries to market the China-made heavy machinery and export labour services.

According to Johnny Fong, the group's vice-chairman, high-ranking Chinese officials had expressed interest in the plan.

Fong, who visited Beijing last week, told CHINA DAILY that both sides had zeroed in on a number of projects, and discussions had already started.

But he declined to spell out the specific projects and the amount of money involved.

During his stay in Beijing, from March 1 to 5, Fong met with a number of senior officials from the China North Industries Corporation, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Railway, and China Petrochemical Corporation.

"The visit aims to work out detailed studies and plans to help China develop its telecommunications, transportation and energy industries," said Peter Jin, director of China operations with the group's American subsidiary, Airtrust International Corporation.

The discussions included helping China procure advanced equipment and technology as well as getting more low-interest loans from abroad, Jin said.

Fong said that his group also wanted to help China market heavy machinery products through its U.S.-based arm.

"China is already mature. We should go outside the country to advertise our products, which are of international standard," said Fong, a frequent traveller to China.

He said the group was particularly interested in promoting the China-made non-ferrous metals, petrochemical products, and oil-drilling equipment for international markets.

One way to do this was for both sides to join hands to contract for big construction projects worldwide.

He said that China had cheap labour and technology, while his group commanded a global network of information.

Scientists Complete Three-Year Spratly Survey

OW0903100390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0904 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—China has completed a three-year survey of the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, the "GUANGMING DAILY" reported today.

The national paper specially catering to intellectuals said that more than 300 scientific workers from 35 units under nine ministries and state commissions participated in the survey.

They have collected data about offshore oil and gas resources, hydro-meteorology, ocean chemicals, undersea acoustics and the local environment.

The scientists made a geological survey of two basins found to contain oil and natural gas among the islands, which cover 880,000 sq km in the South China Sea.

They discovered more than 3,600 varieties of microorganisms, fish and crabs, and basically charted the formation of plant species, their distribution and changes.

They also proved that it was China which first discovered and developed the Nansha Islands through a study of the islands' history and geography.

Sun Honglie, deputy president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was quoted as saying that the survey will be of great significance for China's scientific, economic, political and military affairs.

According to Sun, similar surveys will be conducted in a bid to lay a firm foundation for further development of energy and fisheries in the Nansha Islands.

Near East & South Asia

Li Tieying Visits Bangladesh President in Thailand

OW0803151590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1315 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Text] Jomtien, Thailand, 5 Mar (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, state councillor, cum minister in charge of the State Education Commission, and head of the Chinese delegation attending a world conference on education for all people, who arrived in Jomtien last night, today called on Bangladesh President Ershad, who came to Jomtien to attend the same conference.

Li Tieying conveyed to President Ershad regards from President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng. The guest and host spoke highly of the close friendship and extensive cooperation between China and Bangladesh, and had an in-depth discussion on the two countries' educational development and problems.

President Ershad said he was very happy to meet Minister Li Tieying in Thailand, and asked him to relay his regards to President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Medical Loans for Cameroon To Be Rescheduled

OW0903094390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0825 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Yaounde, March 8 (XINHUA)—China has agreed to reschedule repayment of interest-free loans that have been used to upgrade medical equipment at a hospital in Cameroon.

The rescheduling will affect two loans totaling over 45 million U.S. dollars that have gone to improve facilities at Mbvalmayo Hospital.

Minutes of a meeting related to the rescheduling were signed here today.

China also agreed today to offer Cameroon a new interest-free loan of 50 million yuan (over 106,000 U.S. dollars) at the closing session of the three-day second meeting of the Sino-Cameroon Commission.

This loan and similar earlier loans have been earmarked for construction of a congress building, hydroelectric center, supplying agricultural machines and technical assistance to develop farm production and marketing as well as medical assistance.

Ulan Mulum, head of the Chinese delegation and assistant minister of the foreign economic relations and trade, stressed the need for continued development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The delegation also visited Mbvalmayo Hospital where Chinese medical staff are working. They are to visit

Douala, Cameroon's economic capital, on Friday and leave for Zaire on Saturday.

West Europe

French Senator Vies Ties, Forthcoming Visit

OW0903034490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0229 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, March 8 (XINHUA)—Jean Lecanuet, chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Armed Forces of the French Senate, today expressed the hope that relations between China and France will soon improve.

At a dinner given in his honor by the Chinese ambassador to France, Zhou Jue, Lecanuet said his forthcoming visit to China will allow him to see the development and gain a perspective of the relations between their two countries since diplomatic links were established in 1964.

Lecanuet will head a delegation of French senators which will start a visit in China on March 19 at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. They will visit Beijing, Wuhan, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Lecanuet said that the economic exchanges between the two were a reality one could not neglect. "One should not see China with Western criteria and we should see, with wide open eyes, the reality of China in economic, social, cultural and political aspects. We put the hope in the future," he said.

Lecanuet, who is also chairman of the Council of La Seine Maritime Province, will also lead a delegation from the Normandy region to visit China's Zhejiang Province this month.

Italian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Yang

OW0703084690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0733 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)—Newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to China Oliviero Rossi presented his credentials to Chinese President Yang Shangkun in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Rossi arrived in Beijing February 28.

Political & Social**Troops Reportedly Surround Tibetan Monasteries***HK0903021590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 9 Mar 90 p 11*

[Text] Tension heightened in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa as Chinese troops surrounded monasteries, a human rights group said yesterday.

Quoting Indian and Nepalese sources the group said small, sporadic anti-Chinese disturbances had taken place in Lhasa and elsewhere in Tibet over the past few days.

There was no violence or clashes with troops, they said.

The Hong Kong-based Asia Pacific Forum for Tibet said the atmosphere in Lhasa was extremely tense yesterday, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law in the city.

Heavily armed Chinese soldiers were said to be positioned on rooftops around the central square in Lhasa, the scene of all major anti-Chinese demonstrations in the past two years.

The group said eight armoured personnel carriers and a heavy deployment of troops were seen in the city.

"Troops are surrounding all the major monasteries, with 200 said to be in position around Ganden, 40 kilometres west of Lhasa."

Chinese authorities had also banned a number of traditional and religious practices, the group said.

"The Chinese authorities last month announced a ban on the practice of lha-gya, a traditional way of celebrating special occasions, when Tibetans throw roasted barley flour," it said.

"The Chinese authorities have announced that participants would be arrested as political criminals."

The ban was said to have been imposed after about 1,000 Tibetans demonstrated in the streets last October 11 by throwing the flour, the Tibetan national food, and burning juniper incense.

The group said Chinese officials had threatened potential Tibetan demonstrators with death during regular political meetings in monasteries and working units, and neighbourhood committee discussions.

"They say that if we demonstrate, we will be shot dead or imprisoned for life," the group quoted a Tibetan as saying.

However, the Chinese government denied tensions were mounting in Lhasa, adding that it had never adopted any special measures to prevent demonstrations around the important anniversaries coming this week.

Mr Nong Deyi, spokesman for the Beijing Office of the Tibetan Autonomous Region People's Government, told the HONGKONG STANDARD the situation in Lhasa was very calm and there were no reports on any disturbances yesterday.

Mr Nong said the Monlam, the 10-day Great Prayer Festival in Tibet, had been proceeding smoothly and Tibetans in Lhasa have been taking part in the activities.

The government has not deployed extra military forces or tanks in Lhasa, he said.

"It is true that a small number of separatists are trying to stir up trouble in Lhasa but there are no reports of any disturbances there under the effective control of the martial law troops," he said.

On a travel ban on foreign tourists until March 15, Mr Nong said it was not a new measure as all tourists had to seek permission from the Tibetan government before entering.

Antiriot Squad, Special Force Formed in Guangzhou*HK0903093890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0520 GMT 7 Mar 90*

[Text] Guangzhou, 7 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Guangzhou City's first antiriot police squad was formed the other day, with a ceremony to mark the start of training. The formation of the squad is designed to deal firmly with serious violent crimes, as well as handle effectively and promptly any unforeseen emergencies.

Media sources here revealed that the members of the Guangzhou City's antiriot police squad were selected after a rigorous selection process. They added, that after special training, the squad will become a strong mobile police force that will deal with serious violent crimes and emergencies.

At the inauguration ceremony the other day, responsible persons of the Guangzhou Provincial and Municipal police force urged squad members to step up ideological and political studies during training period, master the skills necessary to defeat the enemy, and become "loyal sentinels" of the city.

At the same time, a special police force that will carry out special duties and is capable of fast reactions was also set up recently by the Guangzhou detachment of the armed police. The special police force completed its basic training and gave a special performance exercise yesterday afternoon.

Railway Official Removed for Accepting Bribes*OW0903131590 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—Luo Yunguang, vice-minister of railways has been removed from his post for dereliction of duty and accepting bribes.

Announcing this decision of the State Council here today, a spokesman of the Ministry of Supervision said the Supreme People's Procuratorate has placed the case on file for investigation.

Luo became the vice-minister of railways in 1986 and was put in charge of railway transportation.

Xu Jun, director of the Transportation Bureau under the Ministry of Railways, and Deputy Directors Jia Shuang and Hu Junle have been arrested for corruption and profiteering, the spokesman said. Luo turned a blind eye to his subordinates' illegal activities.

According to an investigation jointly conducted by the Communist Party Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Ministry of Supervision, Luo took bribes totalling 2,000 yuan as well as a gold ring on two separate occasions in 1988. The case also involves a refrigerator worth 2,350 yuan. Between April 1988 and February 1989, Luo also got 950 yuan from the illegal income of the Ministry's Transportation Bureau.

During the investigations, the spokesman said, Luo tried to cover up the facts until the issuance of a joint public notice by the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate last year urging economic criminals to give themselves up to police. Luo has so far returned 2,000 yuan in cash and the gold ring.

The spokesman added that the State Council has ordered Luo to return to the state all his illegal income and decided to make further investigations into the case.

It is learned that the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection will handle Luo's case in light of the party's discipline while conducting further investigations into the case.

Publications, Publishers Closed in Beijing

HK1402120090 Hong Kong AFP in English
1158 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, Feb 14 (AFP)—Six publications and two publishing houses here have been closed as part of a campaign by the Chinese government against ideological slackness, the BEIJING DAILY announced Wednesday.

Among the publications closed—three newspapers and three magazines—were the newspaper THEORY AND INFORMATION, and the magazines REVIEW OF OPERA, NOVEL and BEIJING REVIEW OF BOOKS, according to the local daily, which did not specify the date of the closure.

The Beijing municipal publishing house decided on the closures in accord with the "spirit" of government directives to "rectify and reduce the publishing market," the paper said without further explanation.

The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported last December that the Chinese Communist Party was preparing to close some 400 newspapers and publishing

houses for printing articles that were either pornographic or "contrary to the Party line."

A similar campaign during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) led to the banning of hundreds of publications nationwide.

As of last December China counted 1,600 daily newspapers, 3,000 periodicals and 500 publishing houses, according to official figures.

The government called in early January for all publishing houses to "re-register" between January 15 and February 28 for new publishing licenses, adding that failure to register could result in closure.

More on Li Peng Address at Women's Day Meeting

OW0903023790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1444 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA)—Today, 8 March, is the 80th anniversary of International Working Women's Day. More than 2,500 women of different skin colors and nationalities, speaking different languages, happily gathered from different countries at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon in order to celebrate their festival together.

Premier Li Peng attended this reception for Chinese and foreign women, which was sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, he extended most cordial festival greetings to women of all nationalities and various circles in our country, to women compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and to Overseas Chinese women. He also extended warm festival greetings and heartfelt thanks to the wives of diplomatic envoys to China, to women diplomats, to women experts and scholars, and the wives of experts who had been assisting our country in construction. He cordially thanked them for promoting the friendship and cooperation of our people with people in various parts of the world and for their efforts and contributions toward the economic, scientific, and technological development of our country.

Li Peng said: Women, who account for half of the population, are a great force. Hundreds of millions of women in our country have been working hard and keep forging ahead, making a tremendous contribution to the building of material and spiritual civilization, the social stability and development, and the revitalization of the nation. Thus, model persons and advanced workers have emerged from among them one after another.

Li Peng stated: Under the leadership of the CPC, women will strengthen their spirit, vigorously maintain and develop our political and economic stability, and work hard for the modernization of our country along with people all across the country. No matter how the international situation changes, we will, with full confidence,

continue to advance along the road of socialist modernization and of reform and opening to the outside world.

Chen Muhua, president of the All-China Women's Federation, said in her speech: The 8 March International Working Women's Day, as a banner encouraging women to strive for their emancipation in the world, always inspires women in various parts of the world to fight in unity. Chinese women have waged an unremitting struggle for their own emancipation, the liberation of the nation, and social progress.

She said: Chinese women have always ardently love peace. Peace and development are still two main subjects of concern to people in the world; this also represents the trend of historical development. We Chinese women are willing to continuously increase contacts with people and women of various countries, enhance our mutual understanding and friendship, strengthen our unity and cooperation, and strive to achieve the equality of men and women, to safeguard world peace, and to promote the progress of mankind.

Editorial Urges Advancing Women's Liberation

*HK0903102890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Mar 90 pp 1, 2*

[Editorial: "Push the Cause of Women's Liberation Forward Under the Socialist Banner"]

[Text] In the first spring of the 1990's, with a feeling of immeasurable joy, we are greeting the 80th anniversary of the "8 March" International Working Women's Day. Here, we are sending our earnest regards and extending our holiday greetings to all sisters of all nationalities and circles, who are working hard on all fronts for the prosperity and reunification of our motherland!

The "8 March" International Working Women's Day is a festival of all working women throughout the world to combat discrimination and oppression, and to strive for liberation. Over the past 80 years, women's movements have risen one after another and converged into a mighty surging women's liberation torrent. Under CPC leadership, the women of our country have passed through a course of awakening—struggle—liberation, and scored great achievements that attract worldwide attention.

Over the past 100-odd years, to seek their own liberation, Chinese women have carried out unremitting exploration and struggle. They followed bourgeois revolutionaries to plunge themselves into the old democratic revolution and followed the examples of the Western feminists in breaking in a parliament, striving for women's rights, experiencing all frustrations. Nevertheless, they did not extricate themselves from their predicament of slavery and oppression. It is only under CPC leadership and after the integration of the Marxist theory on women's liberation with the Chinese women's movement that they are able to take the correct road of plunging themselves into the national and democratic revolutions and seek their own liberation. In the great

struggle of founding and building New China—together with their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons—the women shed blood, laid down their lives, went through the severe test of blood and fire, and eventually won national liberation, class liberation, and their own liberation. The article, "Women and Men Enjoy Equal Rights in the Aspects of Politics, Economy, Culture, Social and Family Life," carried in the PRC Constitution, is the brilliant fruit won after the women's brave and hard struggle. After the founding of New China, under the warm concern and support of the CPC and protection by the state law, Chinese women have broken through the shackles of feudal and traditional ideology, overcome one difficulty after another, plunged themselves into the great cause of the socialist revolution and construction as state masters of their own affairs, and shown society their ability and creative power that were stifled in the past. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the women have broken through all common prejudices, stood on their own feet, improved themselves, worked hard to progress, plunged themselves into reform, uttered devotion, and become a decisive force in promoting economic and social development. The Chinese women's great contributions and outstanding achievements have won the social recognition of and respect for the value of women and earthshaking changes have taken place in their social and family status. The practice of the Chinese women's movement tells us that only by adhering to Communist Party leadership and the socialist road and consciously accepting the guidance of the Marxist theory on the women's movement can the Chinese women win true emancipation.

Women's liberation is a historical course and the degree of women's liberation is both restricted by the level of economic development and closely related to noneconomic factors, including ideology. This determines that all sorts of women's problems unavoidably exist at the initial stage of socialism. For instance, as the level of the development of the social productive forces of our country now is not high and various problems—including employment, secondary and higher education, socialization of household chores, and all kinds of social security for—cannot be completely solved, women's social and family status is directly affected. The influence of feudal and traditional ideology and decadent bourgeois thinking in the ideological realm are also important reasons for the existence of the phenomenon of discrimination against, cruel treatment of, and cruel injury to women. The solution of the women's problems, in the final analysis, relies on the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. It should be pointed out that the questions of cruel treatment of, and cruel injury to women, have developed in recent years and this cannot be separated from the facts in the previous period that the building of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work were ignored and weakened, and the struggle against bourgeois liberalization was not vigorously carried out. It is, therefore, necessary to attach importance to combating corruption

by feudal and bourgeois ideology in the ideological realm. We must eliminate the traditional prejudice that men are superior to women, establish a civilized and progressive concept of taking pride in respecting women, and regard discrimination against women as a disgrace. At the same time, we must vigorously step up the building of the socialist legal system and perfect all laws and regulations on the protection of the women's rights and interests. It is also imperative to resolutely crack down on and to ban such criminal offenses as prostitution, visiting prostitutes, and the abduction of women, or any activity that regards women as a commodity and a plaything.

As the cause of women's liberation is a cause of the entire society, party organizations and governments at all levels must include it in the overall plan for social development and all quarters in society must provide women with an equal opportunity in employment, participation in political and government affairs, and education; treat men and women equally without discrimination in the of recruitment of workers, enrollment of students, promotion of cadres, and distribution of houses; show concern for the special interests of the women, and create good social environment for the progress, development, and liberation of the women. A women's federation is the representative of the women's colonial interests and party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of the women's federations, support the women's federations to work independently and with the initiative in their own hands according to the law and regulations, and support the women's federation to safeguard the overall interests of all people of the whole country as well as the specific interests of the women represented by the federations.

The last decade of this century is the important 10 years of Chinese historical development and the time for determining the rise or decline and honor or disgrace of the Chinese nation in the next century. Whether or not the socialist cause of China can develop continuously and whether or not the desired target of modernization can be attained relies on the stability of the political situation and on the continuous, steady, and coordinated economic development of the country. The prospects for women's liberation is closely related to the future of state development. Without a social environment of stability and unity, there is no equality and impartiality between men and women. Without full economic development and a high degree of material civilization, many problems of women that are restricted by the level of the development of the productive forces can hardly be solved. All women throughout the country must have the overall situation of the country in mind, and whatever changes in the international situation, must adhere to party leadership and the socialist road, unswervingly uphold the stability and unity of the country, and take a clear-cut stand in combating bourgeois liberalization. They and the party must work with one heart and one mind and must share the worries of the state, carry forward the excellent tradition of "plain living and hard

struggle and build up the country and run their homes with industry and thrift." Women at their own posts must work honestly, utter selfless devotion, and unremittingly make new contributions toward improvement, rectification, deepening reform, and socialist modernization.

The socialist system has opened up infinitely broad prospects for women's liberation and women's liberation must rely on women's own unremitting efforts. The sisters of all nationalities and circles must continuously strengthen modern women's consciousness of "self-respect, self-confidence, independence, and self-improvement" and the consciousness of competition; clearly understand their own glorious historical mission and important social duty, make efforts to improve their political and ideological quality as well as cultural and scientific quality, give full play to their intelligence and wisdom, work hard to progress, and struggle hard to build their country into a powerful socialist rich, civilized, democratic country, and push forward the cause of women's liberation forward.

Li Ruihuan Stresses Promoting Publishing Work

OW0703052490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0949 GMT 6 Mar 90

[By reporter Li Guangru (2621 0342 5423)]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—At a discussion on 5 March held in Zhongnanhai with representatives attending a national conference of directors of press and publications bureaus, Li Ruihuan, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: Whether or not publishing can prosper will finally depend on the quality and quantity of publications. More and better books should be published to satisfy the intellectual and cultural needs of the masses, which should be the basic task of publishing circles.

Li Ruihuan said: 1989 was an unusual year during which the press and publishing circles experienced trials, criticized the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, undertook anti-pornography work, and straightened out newspapers, magazines, and publishing houses. Through your fruitful efforts, the cultural market is now much cleaner than in the past, and a new turn for the better has taken place in journalistic and publishing work. The achievements are remarkable. Practice proves that the press and publishing ranks are competent and combat-worthy, and that most of the comrades perform their work according to the requirements and arrangements of the Party Central Committee.

Li Ruihuan said: The tasks before press and publishing circles are arduous this year. The task of reducing and straightening out newspapers, magazines, and publishing houses, set last year, has yet to be completed, and we must carry it out. It is necessary to make unremitting efforts to do anti-pornography work regularly; nothing pornographic must be allowed to spread unchecked

again. Now we should organize the republication of books proven in practice to have been true in the past, including works on Marxist theory, fine literary and art works, as well as other valuable works. Arrangements should also be made for the publication of good books whose publication was rejected because of the unchecked spread of bourgeois liberalization; some books whose dominant and general ideas are fine but which contain some specific defects can also be published after they are somewhat revised. By doing so, we can broaden the sources of books to solve the book shortage and unite a number of authors and writers. In addition, efforts should also be made to study and investigate the press and publishing structures as well as economic policy to come up with measures and suggestions for improvement so that the giving of first priority to social benefit [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135] will be supported by economic policy.

Li Ruihuan also stressed: The achievements made in journalistic and publishing endeavors last year cannot be separated from the attention and support of party committees and governments at various levels. It is hoped that the party committees and governments will continue to concern themselves with and support publishing undertakings and assist them in solving some practical problems in order to promote the flourishing of publishing work.

At the beginning of the discussion, Song Muwen, director of the Press and Publications Administration, gave a briefing on the national conference of directors of press and publications bureaus, experiences gained and lessons learned in journalistic and publishing work over the past several years, and the main tasks for this year.

Participating in the discussion were Wang Renzhi, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Xu Weicheng and Li Yan, deputy directors of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Li Dezhong, deputy secretary general of the State Council.

TONGYI LUNTAN Cited on Reunification

HK0803120190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 6 Mar 90 p 5

[Excerpts of an article by Peng Gaowen (1756 0707 2429): "Tentative Discussion About the Gist of the Idea of 'One Country, Two Systems,'" Carried in TONGYI LUNTAN (Reunification Forum) No. 1, 1990]

[Text] Since the Chinese Government regarded "one country, two systems" as a basic national policy for solving the problem of state reunification, not only has a profound effect been produced on Taiwan Island as well as on Taiwan compatriots and overseas Chinese abroad, but also strong repercussions have been felt internationally and the development of the cause of peaceful reunification of China has been promoted. Why can the idea of "one country, two systems" be accepted, understood, and praised by more and more Taiwan compatriots,

Chinese people, and Overseas Chinese on Taiwan Island whether at home and abroad? The writer maintains this is because the gist of the idea of "one country, two systems"—peaceful reunification of the motherland, patriotism, and making the country powerful—goes with the historical tide and tallies with the desire of the people. The writer is willing to state his personal views on the gist of "one country, two systems."

The Core of the Idea of "One Country, Two Systems" Is To Peacefully Reunify the Motherland

"One country, two systems" means a country with two systems. That is to say, the principal part—the mainland—pursues socialism within the sphere of the Chinese reunified sovereign state. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao can pursue capitalism, set up Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao Special Administrative Regions, and maintain their present social and economic ideologies without changes for a long period of time. In other words, there are three no-changes: No change in their social and economic systems, no change in their modes of life, and no change in their economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There are also six guarantees: Lawful guarantee of private property, of houses, of land, and of enterprise proprietary rights as well as the lawful right of succession and foreign investments against infringement. On the foundation of peaceful reunification socialism on the mainland and capitalism in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao will coexist for a long period of time with each peacefully competing with one another, promoting and supplementing each other, and developing together. Recently, Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: In dealing with the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan questions, we adopt the principle of "one country, two systems" and pursue socialism while you pursue capitalism so as "well water does not intrude into river water." We shall not pursue socialism in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and you must not introduce capitalism into the interior. This tells people very thoroughly that the core of the idea of CPC's "one country, two systems" is to peacefully unify the motherland. So far as Taiwan is concerned, everyone knows that under the given historical conditions and environment with which Taiwan compatriots have long lived they have formed their peculiar concepts of politics, life, value, aesthetic standards, morals, democracy, legal system, habits and customs. Furthermore, as Taiwan's economy has developed relatively quickly over the past 20 to 30 years and the living standard of Taiwan compatriots has been comparatively high, after the reunification of the two sides of the strait the government of the mainland will, by no means, pursue socialism in Taiwan. This is because it would be disadvantageous to the stability and prosperity of Taiwan. Under the leadership of the CPC, the mainland has abolished private ownership, eliminated the exploiting class, and founded a socialist republic exercising people's democratic dictatorship. Over the past 40 years, this system has brought tremendous and universally acknowledged political and economic interests to the majority of the Chinese people so

as to enable China to achieve true national independence. With the superiority of the socialist system, the questions of food and clothing for the people on the mainland that were not solved for a long period of time have been solved, and this system wins the support and trust of the people on the mainland. The writer can, therefore, assert categorically that the capitalist system can never solve China's basic questions of the national economy and the people's livelihood, nor can it push China's modernization forward. Any attempt to build up capitalist politics on the mainland will cause extreme chaos, meet with the people's opposition, and is doomed to failure.

Achieving the reunification of the motherland is the common will of all Chinese people. As everyone knows, since ancient times Taiwan has been a part of China and only for a historical reason has Taiwan long been separated from the mainland. In the 100-odd year, tortuous history of long-term separation, Taiwan had wars breaking out from all directions, was riddled with shot marks, experienced many vicissitudes, and Taiwan compatriots suffered greatly from the wars and separation from their relatives on the mainland. They were physically and mentally afflicted with great pain and wounds. The writer, therefore, considers that only by adopting the idea of "one country, two systems" can the Kuomintang [KMT] and Communist Party peacefully reunify the two sides of the strait, hurt neither of them, eliminate hostility, strengthen unity, and invigorate the country.

The Supreme Principle of the Idea of "One Country, Two Systems" Is Patriotism

Ardently loving our own motherland is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. The CPC put forward the idea of "one country, two systems" because it wants to carry forward this traditional virtue. The idea of "one country, two systems" puts aside the differences of ideology, political stand, religious belief, and social system and sets store by the interests of the country and nation. Its supreme principle is to establish a patriotic stand, to help to bring about the third cooperation between the KMT and Communist Party, and to accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. The pity is that over the past 40 years, with the support, connivance, and protection of the international anti-China and anticommunist forces, Taiwan authorities have always strived for the "legitimately sovereign" status in international society and never ceased their attempt to separate the China mainland. Over the past few years, under pressure from all quarters, Taiwan authorities have readjusted and relaxed their policies toward the mainland. But their strides have not been big nor have they shown magnanimity and they still adhere to their anti-communist and peace-rejecting three no's policy (no contact, no negotiation, no compromise). While he was still alive, Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo advocated that "there is only one China and China will surely be reunified" and also emphasized that China "must be reunified under the Three People's Principles and this stand will by no means change." Taiwan authorities have

recently attempted to extricate themselves from a predicament of isolation internationally and dished out the so-called policy of "flexible diplomacy" and "dual recognition." They have, in essence, openly gone in for "two China's" or "one China, one Taiwan." This method of Taiwan completely violates the will of the people of the two sides of the strait as well as the will of the Chinese people at home and abroad, infringes upon the basic interests of the whole Chinese nation, and does not enjoy popular support. It will surely meet with the resolute opposition of the Chinese people, be given the cold shoulder by the international society, and end in failure.

The Chinese people have glorious and deeply patriotic traditions. For thousands upon thousands of years, many noble-minded patriots went around campaigning, struggling hard and bravely and even sacrificed their valuable lives for the independence, freedom, prosperity, and power of their motherland. Their patriotic spirit and brilliant achievements are an extremely precious legacy of history and will forever arouse the patriotic zeal of the Chinese people. The CPC is now carrying forward this patriotic spirit, giving no thought to all the previous ill will but instead showing magnanimity, advocating negotiation between the KMT and Communist Party on an equal basis, and adopting the mode of "one country, two systems" to peacefully solve the problem of the reunification of the motherland. This specifically embodies patriotism and will meet with the compatriots' praise on Taiwan Island, at home, and abroad.

The Aim of the Idea of "One Country, Two Systems" Is To Make the Country Powerful and To Enrich the People

Everyone knows that a country which is split can never be prosperous and powerful. If the Chinese nation wants to be powerful and prosperous, it must achieve a nationwide unified domain and great unity of its entire people and make concerted efforts to do a good job in national construction. If two sides of the strait are separated and confront each other continuously, disperse and counteract their forces, and wear down the national strength, than more harm and no good will be done to the Chinese nation. The long separation of Taiwan from the mainland has brought about many disadvantageous factors to the economic development of two sides of the strait. As Taiwan is a tiny area, it lacks raw materials, its labor forces are few, and its market is small. This gives rise to extreme restrictions on Taiwan's economic development and to a series of crises: 1) Taiwan's economy belongs to the international economy with a dependent nature that "puts two ends abroad" (raw materials and market). This determines its weakness. So long as there is a sign of disturbance and trouble in the international market, Taiwan's economy will be the first to be affected. In recent years, under the restrictions of protectionism in international trade, Taiwan has suffered serious economic losses in the revaluation of the Taiwan currency. 2) Taiwan seriously is short of raw materials and must import nearly all its raw materials. Not only will it be

under others' control at any given time but also the costs of its products are excessively high and it has no competitive ability in the international market. 3) Its market is small and it must sell its products abroad. So long as other people levy a restriction, there will be an overstocking of products and enterprises will be closed down. If two sides of the strait achieve "one country, two systems" then peaceful reunification, abundant raw materials, a broad market, plus ample and cheap laboring forces can provide Taiwan with brilliant prospects for continuous economic development. This means that Taiwan's capital can be invested in development on the mainland, Taiwan's commodities can sell well on the mainland, some of Taiwan's management technology can be used by the mainland for reference, and Taiwan's qualified technological personnel can put their ability to good use on the mainland. In this way, the strong points of the mainland and Taiwan can be organically integrated. China's economic development will be like a tiger that has grown wings, the Chinese nation will be prosperous as well as powerful, and a flourishing brand-new appearance will tower like a giant among the civilized nations of the world.

Strengthening, Stabilizing National Unity Urged

OW0803004490 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No. 10 5-11 Mar 90 p 4

["Notes from the Editors" by An Zhiquo: "Strengthening Nationality Unity"]

[Text] In 1989, although there was turmoil in some areas in China and a disturbance and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, most minority nationality areas remained stable as the normal social order prevailed. Socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual help were thus further consolidated and developed. In the autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi and Tibet, and in Yunnan, Guizhou and Qinghai provinces, all of which have a large ethnic minority population, business went on as usual. The total value of industrial and agricultural output increased 7.6 percent over 1988, the proportionate value of industrial output rose by 0.2 percentage points, and the value of total retail sales by 2.8 percent.

There are good reasons for the stability of China's minority nationalities and their ability to withstand severe tests. Historically, China has been a united country for several centuries. Thanks to the close political, economic and cultural ties between the Han nationality, the majority of the population, and the various other ethnic groups, very few ethnic minorities live in isolated compact communities. This is the long term, solid historical base by which the nation maintains its unity and the various nationalities live in harmony.

Moreover, for more than a century, the various nationalities suffered from the common tragedy of imperialist aggression, oppression and exploitation. This history of

resistance to foreign interference and oppression engendered mutual assistance among nationalities and the sharing of weal and woe in times of adversity; their common revolutionary struggle for liberation enormously strengthened the cohesion of the Chinese people of all nationalities.

Over the past 40 years, the Chinese Communist Party, by combining the basic Marxist theory on nationalities with China's actual conditions, has developed distinctly Chinese methods for resolving any questions regarding the nation's minority nationality population. The most prominent characteristics of the Chinese approach are the following.

- The various nationalities, without exception, are considered equal, regardless of the size of the population or their stage of social development. On this basis, mutual respect, mutual emulation and mutual aid among nationalities are encouraged. This kind of relationship lays a solid, political foundation for nationality unity.
- Proceeding from China's past and present conditions, and by properly integrating the political and economic factors for each nationality and region, China introduces a system of regional national autonomy. Currently, there are 55 ethnic groups in 157 national autonomous areas, embracing 60 million out of a total 80 million people of national minorities, and a contingent of more than 1.8 million Party or government functionaries of various minority ethnic backgrounds.
- Ethnic unity is closely tied to the social and economic progress within the minority nationality community. Energetic efforts are made to develop the economy, education, science, technology, and culture for minority nationalities, so as to bring about common prosperity and improve the quality of minority peoples. Compared with 1949, the 1988 total value of industrial and agricultural output of the national autonomous areas had increased 20.5 times.

These steps are in accord with the will of the minority peoples and strengthen national solidarity.

Despite progress in the past ten years of reform and opening, some problems in minority nationality areas need to be addressed. Economic development in minority areas still lags behind the nation's average growth rate; hostile forces, both domestic and foreign, continue to be engaged in divisive activities and have repeatedly created disturbances in Lhasa, fabricating rumours about events there to mislead the public; in the process of reform, some policies, laws and regulations did not adequately embody the particular needs of the minority areas; and, in developing resources located in minority areas, insufficient attention has been paid to the benefits to be gained locally by the minority peoples.

This year, the cadres and masses of various nationalities will continue to take a clear-cut stand against divisive activities and turmoil; they will stand for enhanced solidarity among the nationalities, unity of the motherland and stability of minority areas. The various

minority areas will continue to improve and rectify the economy and deepen the reform so as to quicken economic and social development. In order to further implement the law of regional national autonomy, China will gradually draw up detailed rules for this purpose. A proper balance will be struck between the need to exploit national resources and to provide local economic benefits. On this basis, China's minority regions and groups will surely continue to make new contributions to the country's modernization and to the further consolidation of the nation's stability and unity.

LIAOWANG Outlines Three Tasks for 1990

HK0803083590 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No. 10, 5 Mar 90 p 1

["Letter From Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Three Tasks for 1990"]

[Text] My brother:

The year 1990 is a very important year for China's mainland. I have already briefly mentioned this in my previous letter and therefore I will not repeat it. What then is China's envisaged work for this year? It perhaps may be divided into three points:

First, it is necessary to ensure the stability of the country and the society. After experiencing the turmoil and even rebellion in late spring and early summer of 1989, and faced with the changing international situation, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people have reached this consensus: The country's stability is an overriding concern. This is because without stability, unity and a stable social environment, both construction and reform will be out of the question. If the country and the society are in a state of anarchy and proper order is disrupted then nothing can be accomplished.

Second, it is necessary to put the economy in the orbit of sustained, steady, and coordinated development. This is an extremely important basis for the stability of the country and the society. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to implement the policy of improving and rectifying the economy as well as deepening reform to achieve good results in this respect.

Third, the CPC must earnestly strengthen party building, strive to improve party leadership, and maintain close ties of flesh and blood with the people. These can be said to be the fundamental guarantee for the fulfillment of the two tasks mentioned above because the CPC is the ruling party of the country. Only if the building of the party itself is strengthened, the party leadership is improved, and the close relationship between the party and the people is maintained will it be possible to unite the whole nation as one, to give full play to the positive role of people of different social strata in building the "four modernizations," and to ensure the healthy development of various undertakings which invigorate the Chinese nation.

Much concrete work has to be done before the above three points can be achieved.

For example, to put the national economy in the orbit of a sustained, steady, and coordinated development requires the concerted efforts of various quarters and the undertaking of various measures at the same time. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee held last October made the "Decision on Further Improving the Economic Environment and Rectifying the Economic Order and Deepening Reform," which includes 39 points of opinion covering eight aspects. We must continue to seriously implement these opinions this year. The major ones are as follows: This year, it is necessary to firmly grasp the implementation of various policies and measures for strengthening agriculture and to ensure a good agricultural harvest. It is necessary to firmly grasp the readjustment of the industrial structure in order to make it more rational while at the same time realizing the targeted growth of industrial production. It is necessary to rectify market order and to continue to control the range of price increases. It is necessary to enthusiastically expand the scope of opening up to the outside world and to make sure that opening up to the outside world, economic improvement and rectification promote one another. It is necessary to continue to uphold the policy of "double tightening" (tightening demand and tightening money supply), and to live a thrifty life for several years.

To ensure the stability of the country and the society, problems should also be tackled in a comprehensive manner. In addition to the necessity of a stable economic development mentioned above, coordinating work in many other aspects is needed. For example, to guide the people to a deeper understanding of the international situation at present is an important aspect. As a matter of fact, the struggle between the two social systems and two ideologies of socialism and capitalism has always existed. Some hostile forces abroad will not change their policy of trying a thousand and one ways to bring about peaceful evolution in socialist China. We must resist various kinds of pressure and cool-headedly deal with changes which may occur. As long as unity and stability are maintained within China, no hostile force will be able to succeed in its scheme.

To maintain the stability of the country, the continuous strengthening of the building of democracy and the legal system is also very important. It is necessary to make the people, the young in particular, really understand the nature and characteristics of socialist democracy, conscientiously observe the principles stipulated in the Constitution, correctly exercise their rights, and enthusiastically fulfill their duties. It is necessary to further improve the system of the people's congresses, strengthen legislation work, and give full play to the role of the people's congresses in major state affairs. It is necessary to give full play to the role of the people's organizations—such as those of workers, young people, and women—as a bridge to the people, to give full play to the role of democratic parties as political parties participating in

government and state affairs, and to perfect the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. It is necessary to make full use of the democratic channels of the people's congresses, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, various democratic parties, and various people's organizations to keep in contact with people of various circles and social strata, to reflect people's opinions, demands, and suggestions, as well as to solve in good time problems concerning the immediate interests of the people. It is necessary to support and assist people's congresses at all levels to formulate and perfect as soon as possible laws, detailed rules, and regulations for implementation which guarantee social stability and ensure the people's normal life.

The contents of strengthening the building of the ruling party and improving its leadership are also very rich. The letter entitled "People Are the Source of Strength of the CPC" has already mentioned some plans for maintaining close ties of flesh and blood with the people. These plans can be considered as the central task of party building of the CPC for the near future. In addition, conducting among all party members in-depth education on theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought in a bid to improve the quality of party members, further strengthening of party building—particularly at the grass-roots level—improving rules and regulations of the party, and strengthening supervision within the party are also very important. The seven measures announced by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council last year to build a clean government explicitly remain important tasks of party building for this year. The CPC Central Committee is determined to grasp work in this respect until its conclusion, to formulate rules and regulations, and to perform solid work to obtain good results in building clean government so as to improve party style in the practical work of punishing the corrupt and advocating honesty, enhancing the party's prestige among the people, and increasing its adhesive force. The CPC is a large party with more than 48 million members. Enforcing strict discipline within the party and arousing ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the party strong will give the party unlimited strength.

From Bao Xin

27 February

Employment Problems Seen for Upcoming Graduates

HK0903033390 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Mar 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] Over 34,000 college students graduating this summer from Beijing's colleges and universities will have to face a harsh reality in finding their jobs: the vacancies in major metropolitan areas and big-named government departments and agencies for which the bulk of graduates from the capital's prestigious higher learning institutions set their hopes are shrinking.

The over-populated and over staffed establishments in many big cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou have strict policies about allowing students from other provinces to work in the city after graduation.

While there are 34,000 graduates in Beijing this year, only 15,000 will have a chance to find a job in the capital under the State Education Commission's centralized job-assignment plan.

And most of graduates from outlying areas such as Qinghai, Yunnan, Guizhou, Heilongjiang provinces and Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Hui and Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regions will be required to go to their homes to establish a career.

And most of those who stay in the capital will have to take jobs in small work units and enterprises, according to an official from the city's Bureau of Higher Learning.

To facilitate the job-assignments for college graduates this year, a two-day job fair was held ending yesterday in the Capital's Agriculture Exhibition Centre by the municipal Bureau of Higher Learning, Personnel and Planning Commission.

The fair was intended to provide job information for graduates and to provide a channel for the employing units to get to know the graduates and their specialties.

While the majority of the students graduating this year will be assigned jobs under the State unified plan instead of having to find work for themselves, they are allowed to contact future employers for information.

Study Abroad Applicants Use 'Proper' Channels

OW0703113590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1048 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)—An official from the Ministry of Public Security has warned those seeking to study abroad to go through the proper formalities, according to today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

The reason is that some unscrupulous foreign institutes, organizations and individuals have cheated Chinese students of money, the paper quoted the official as saying.

He pointed out that in recent years some people had recklessly contacted foreign schools by themselves and bought phony entrance notices or financial sponsor certificates at high prices. In addition, he said, some people had given money to so-called "go-betweens" or had posted money directly to foreign schools and had been swindled.

He also pointed out that some foreign institutes, organizations and individuals had, in defiance of China's laws and regulations, directly enrolled students within China and accepted fees fraudulently.

The official stressed that no illegally-bought foreign school entrance notices or financial sponsor certificates will be recognized, and those who buy them must take full responsibility.

Besides, he warned, anyone who creates any kind of social disorder in connection with such chicanery shall have his or her passport confiscated and be severely punished according to the law.

Universities To Enroll 620,000 Students This Year

OW0703114990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1051 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)—Universities in China will recruit 620,000 students this year, slightly more than last year.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" quoted an official from the State Education Commission as giving this figure.

Another 50,000 graduates from senior middle schools will study at TV and correspondence universities, he said.

Major Lei Feng Emulation Campaign Launched

Activities in Cities Cited

OW0803070490 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 4 Mar 90

[Text] In the first spring of the 1990's an upsurge in emulating Lei Feng has been whipped up across the country. Today, tens of millions of young people and people of various circles in more than 400 cities across the country have taken to the streets to participate in the day of activities to emulate Lei Feng, disseminating the spirit of Lei Feng by performing actual deeds.

In Beijing, the capital, nearly one million young people took part in an activity to greet the Asian Games and emulate Lei Feng. Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; State Councilors Li Guixian and Chen Xitong; as well as leading comrades of many departments and comrades attending the national forum of representatives of advanced units in emulation of Lei Feng, took part in this activity.

At Huangpujing, Xidan, and (Lanlishi) Streets, and the Beijing Railway Station, several thousand members of the Communist Youth League [CYL] from more than 60 departments and commissions of central state organs and young intellectuals of scientific research institutes launched an activity to render consultation and voluntary repair services to the people. In conjunction with the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, young people of some factories, mines, and enterprises in the capital held forums and professional emulation activities.

Tens of thousands of officers and men of units stationed in Beijing also took to the streets to launch activities to learn from Lei Feng. General [Zhang Zhen], president of

the National Defense University, and Li Desheng, its political commissar, led scores of generals of the university to take part in voluntary labor at the Beijing Railway Station.

In Tianjin Municipality, today is social practice activity day for young people to learn from Lei Feng. More than one million youths left their school campuses, factories, and military barracks to perform good deeds for the people and offer other services in streets and lanes. More than 100 learn-from-Lei Feng groups from 42 schools of higher learning assembled at the Tianjin Railway Station to offer voluntary service to passengers. Young workers of the municipality's 14 industrial bureaus and of more than 150 enterprises of large corporations set up stalls in commercial districts. More than 8,000 cadres and policemen of the municipality's Public Security Bureau offered love-the-people free services in public places. Students and pupils of secondary and elementary schools took the initiative to promote sanitation by cleaning buses and subway trains, to help young and old passengers, and to maintain public order at bus stations and subway stations.

In Harbin City, CYL members and people of all circles, numbering nearly one million, today took to the streets to participate in a campaign to learn from Lei Feng and offer voluntary services. At the Harbin Railway Station and the square in front of the station, service groups from scores of units assembled. Many cleaned the station by sweeping the floor, while others offered barbering and medical services to passengers. One hundred and eighty cadres and policemen of the Harbin detachment under the Armed Police took the initiative to clear snow and ice in Central Street and other downtown areas.

In Changsha City, Hunan Province, Lei Feng's hometown, today tens of thousands of young people braved the rain and took to the streets to launch an activity to offer free services to people. At the Changsha Railway Station, CYL members and other young people from the Changsha Automobile Electrical Equipment Plant, Hunan Finance and Economics College, and Changsha Ball-Bearing Plant enthusiastically served young and old passengers by helping them up and down the trains and carrying their luggage. At 1 May Street in the downtown area, CYL members from government departments, schools, factories, mines, and military units repaired bicycles and watches free of charge for residents in addition to giving other consultation services.

In Nanning City, more than 20,000 CYL members, party members, cadres, soldiers, policemen, and outstanding individual businessmen from 322 departments, named civilized units by the autonomous region and Nanning City, and of more than 90 advanced collectives in building a socialist spiritual civilization through the joint efforts of soldiers, police, and civilians took to the streets to render free services to residents. At Guangxi Medical College, nine students from abroad took the initiative to sign up for the campaign to learn from Lei Feng. Mohamed, a student from the Sudan, told a reporter in

fluent Mandarin: By curing the sick, we doctors are also doing a good thing. I am ready to participate in learning from Lei Feng. After I return home, I will tell the Sudanese people about learning of Lei Feng in China.

In Jiangsu Province, today is the first day of the one-year campaign to learn from Lei Feng, foster new customs, and strive to become civilized young people. More than 200,000 youths throughout the province simultaneously launched activities to serve the people. Mobile teams have been organized in various localities to publicize Lei Feng's deeds. By linking learning from Lei Feng with improving their work, young people of all trades and professions have advanced their work through serving people.

In the past few days, units and armed police of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Shenzhen have set up service, consultation, and propaganda stations in many areas to offer voluntary services to people. More than 400 teachers and students of Shenzhen University braved the rain and took to the streets to take part in voluntary labor. Representatives of outstanding young people who have been commended by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone said: The Lei Feng spirit of being loyal to the party and the people is identical with the special zone spirit of devotion to pioneering undertakings. We, young people of the special zone, will do our best to make due contributions to reform and opening to the outside world and to building a modern socialist special economic zone.

Yang Baibing Addresses Forum

OW0803070190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1003 GMT 6 Mar 90

[By reporters Wang Zhiyun (3769 1807 5089) and Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—An all-army forum on learning from Lei Feng was held today. In his speech at the forum, Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, stressed: In learning from Lei Feng, we should grasp the essence of this activity in order to conduct it in a more down-to-earth, regular, and fruitful way.

The main item on the agenda of the all-army forum on learning from Lei Feng, organized by the General Political Department, was to study and implement the inscriptions written by leading comrades of the Party Central Committee about learning from Lei Feng and to discuss how to further deepen learn-from-Lei-Feng activities throughout the Army. Of the 44 representatives attending the forum, 17 were models in learning from Lei Feng in army units and 14 were models in this regard in militia units. Fourteen persons who had successively served as leader of a "Lei Feng squad" and now work on various fronts in various parts of the country were also invited to the forum.

Guo Linxiang, Zhou Keyu, Zhou Wenyan, and Yu Yongbo, deputy directors of the General Political Department, attended the forum.

Those who reported to the forum on their experiences included: volunteer soldier Li Runhu from the Lanzhou Military Region who "willingly devotes himself to the party and the people"; volunteer soldier Zhang Zixiang from the Shenyang Military Region who is praised as "Lei Feng of the new period"; Yu Quanyang, representative of the "Lei Feng Squad" leaders and secretary of the party branch of the Liaohua Bus Team; Zhu Boyu, "glorious pacesetter in learning from Lei Feng" and deputy director of the political department of the air force units under the Chengdu Military Region; Tao Yijia, woman political instructor of a militia company at the Huangpu District Medicine Company in Shanghai Municipality who had long persisted in serving people on the Nanjing Road; Sun Chengyao, commander of the regiment in which Lei Feng served before his death; and Cheng Jieyuan, assistant political instructor of the meteorological service station of the Air Force Headquarters under the Beijing Military Region.

In his speech, Yang Baibing fully affirmed the achievements made in learning from Lei Feng throughout the Army and discussed his views on studying and grasping the inscriptions written by leading comrades of the Party Central Committee about learning from Lei Feng and on deepening the learn-from-Lei Feng activity. He said: After bringing about an upsurge in this activity, attention should be paid to deepening it and conducting it in a more down-to-earth, regular, and fruitful way. Every comrade, whether he is a senior cadre or an ordinary fighter or militiaman, should learn the essence of the Lei Feng spirit according to the actual conditions in his work. Only thus will it be possible to persistently carry on this activity, to learn the essence of the Lei Feng spirit, and to better promote army building. Leaders at various levels should make vigorous efforts to discover and foster models of the Lei Feng type and give bigger play to the role of advanced and model representatives' experiences. He stressed: A common characteristic of advanced persons of the Lei Feng type is making contributions in silence. Therefore, organizations and leaders at various levels should show more concern for them and cherish them politically and ideologically—and also in livelihood. He also called on advanced and model persons learning from Lei Feng in the Army to set strict demands on themselves, to go among the masses to persuade them to join, and to create more advanced collectives. He said: If one person can persuade a squad, a platoon, or a company to join, our army's appearance will change considerably.

Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the General Political Department, also spoke at the forum. He called on all army units to: 1) conscientiously study and grasp the inscriptions written by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and gain a clearer understanding of the importance of learning from Lei Feng; 2) pay attention to strengthening the political building of the Army

and learning the essence of the Lei Feng spirit in order to ensure that the Army is always politically qualified; 3) guide fighters and cadres in fulfilling various tasks according to the specific conditions in various units and do one's work in the Lei Feng spirit; and 4) give full play to the exemplary and organizing role of leaders and organizations at various levels to ensure sound development of the learn-from-Lei Feng activity.

Before the forum, Meng-tuo-na-yi, a militia representative and member of the Rima Village party branch in Yushu Zang Autonomous Prefecture's Laxiu Township, Qinghai, presented hada [a piece of silk used as a greeting gift among Tibetan and Mongolian nationalities] to leading comrades of the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department.

Luo Gan Stresses Spirit

OW0803041690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1324 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA)—At a meeting held at the Great Hall of the People today to report on the advanced deeds of Zhang Zixiang and Li Runhu, Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council and secretary of the Work Committee of Central Government Organs, said: Central government organs must fully realize the significance of whipping up an upsurge to learn from Lei Feng under new historical conditions; energetically follow the examples set by Lei Feng and earnestly understand the essence of the Lei Feng spirit; strive to perform their duties well; and give full play to the Lei Feng spirit in their own organs.

Luo Gan pointed out: Central government organs are administrative organs. They can easily become decadent if we do not impose stringent demands on them and check erroneous ideas at the outset. All Communist Party members and staff of central government organs should learn from Comrade Lei Feng, dedicate themselves selflessly, serve the people, and resist the erosion of decadent ideas. They must display the spirit of regarding themselves as the masters of the nation; work harder than ever before; further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform; and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Luo Gan also put forward some specific requirements to the central government organs in learning from Lei Feng's firm political stand: wholeheartedly serve the people; wage arduous struggles; remain honest and clean; oppose corruption; learn skills in one's own profession; and do a good job at one's own post.

Luo Gan emphatically pointed out: Learning from Lei Feng is important in raising the national spirit, bringing the party's fine traditions into full play, and developing socialist spiritual civilization. It is a long-term strategic task. As long as the broad masses of Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, and the

leading cadres at all levels truly take the lead in learning from Lei Feng, they will definitely be able to develop in depth the movement of learning from Lei Feng in the central government organs and score remarkable achievements in this regard.

Armed Police Hold Meeting

HK0803120790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Mar 90 p 3

[Report by Xu Yunping (1776 6663 1627) and Zhang Mingwang (1728 2494 2489): "Chinese People's Armed Police Headquarters Holds Meeting To Commend Advanced Units, Individuals in Learning From Lei Feng"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar—The Chinese People's Armed Police Headquarters today held a meeting in Beijing to commend the 4th Zhongdui [0022 7130] of the 7th Zhidui [2388 7130] of the Beijing Municipal Zongdui [4920 7130], the 6th Zhongdui of the 3d Zhidui of the Tianjin Municipal Zongdui, and other 35 advanced collectives and 40 advanced individuals in learning from Lei Feng.

Zhou Yushu, commander of the armed police headquarters, and Xu Shouzeng, political commissar of the armed police headquarters, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Zhou Yushu said: Since the establishment of the Armed Police Force, especially since the Central Military Commission called on unfolding the activities of learning from Lei Feng last year, a large number of advanced individuals and advanced collectives with Lei Feng's spirit have emerged among the armed police officers and soldiers. In particular, in the stern struggle to check turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion of last year, the heroic deeds of the "Republic Guardians" epitomized our Army's fine tradition and Lei Feng's spirit under the new situation.

Zhou Yushu called on all armed police officers and soldiers to further carry out and practice Lei Feng's spirit. Leading cadres in the armed police forces should set an example for the troops in learning from Lei Feng.

Fei Xiaotong's Leadership of Democratic League

HK0903101490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Feb 90 p 1

[Article by Huang Jingjun [7806 2529 6874]: "He Aspires To Make People Rich—Notes on Fei Xiaotong and the Work of the China Democratic League Under His Leadership"]

[Text] Aspiring to make people rich has always been a concept that runs through the deeds of 80-year-old Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League (CDL). At the meeting for the

exchange of experience in regional planning and consultative work held by the CDL in Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, on 8 November last year, he appealed for the CDL to do more concrete and good deeds.

Elder Fei took over the chairmanship of the CDL Central Committee in 1987. What he meant by doing concrete and good deeds was that the CDL should diligently, conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner do a good job for the cause of socialist modernization, the reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of the Chinese nation as well as for the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Under this guiding ideology of Elder Fei's, the CDL has, in recent years, done a lot of work administering schools, giving lectures, supporting the border and poverty-stricken areas, and providing intelligent services that catered to the needs of society and reality such as consultation on scientific, technological, economic, medical, health, legal matters, and on regional development planning. These have won the CDL warm acclaim. Thus far, the League has administered more than 350 schools, one of which is the Liangshan University in Sichuan. Intelligent support services are still being provided in poverty-stricken areas like Guizhou and Guangxi. Some units that provide technical consultation are now able to give advice on complete projects rather than on individual technical items.

Elder Fei is a model for doing concrete and good deeds. Over the last decade, besides continuing with his social investigations in the southeastern coastal areas, he has also made six investigative trips to the northwest. He maintained that the imbalance between the eastern and western halves of the country will pose difficulties for China's modernization process. Moreover, since the western border areas are inhibited by minority nationalities, disparity between the east and the west also implies disparity between nationalities. Since 1984, Elder Fei has been paying yearly visits to the northwestern region.

In 1985, with the support and guidance of Elder Fei, a pilot project for the comprehensive development of agriculture and animal husbandry in arid areas was launched in a place called Mijiaxia at Zhongchuan, Huining County, Gansu. The Central Committee of the CDL assigned Gao Decheng [7559 1795 6134], an associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and a member of the CDL, to preside over the project. Experts were dispatched to provide consultation on several occasions. After three years of hard work, Zhongchuan achieved good results in readjusting the agricultural mix, changing fields unsuitable for grain production into pastures, raising pigs and rabbits, carrying out scientific farming, and developing industrial and sideline undertakings.

In 1988, at the suggestion of Elder Fei and with the support of the leadership of Gansu, Ningxia and Qinghai, Feng Zhijun [7458 0037 3182], vice chairman of the CDL Central Committee, headed a delegation of experts

and scholars on a month-long inspection tour of the three provinces and autonomous regions. This was followed by a seminar in Lanzhou. After the seminar, the CDL submitted to the CPC Central Committee a "proposal on the establishment of a multinational economic development area on the upper reaches of the Huanghe" in the name of Fei Xiaotong and Qian Weichang [6929 0251 7022]. This proposal was promptly endorsed by the CPC Central Committee. At present, the work of building the multinational development area is steadily underway.

In this same year, Elder Fei traveled from the upper reaches of the Huanghe to Dongying city on the lower reaches to inspect the Huanghe delta and river mouth.

It was also in this year that Elder Fei and Elder Qian led a team of experts and scholars to inspect the Dongting Lake area, a move which prompted the authorities concerned to make a joint effort to study and tackle problems that cut across provincial boundaries.

Elder Fei traveled the lengths and breadths of the country in his effort to do concrete and good deeds. He presided over the "Economic and Technical Seminar on the Southern Fujian Region," the "Seminar on the Economic and Social Development Strategy for the Li and Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefectures of Hainan," the "Seminar on the Economic and Social Development Strategy for the Meixian Prefecture" and other activities.

Responding to the appeal of Elder Fei, the local organs of the CDL have also played an active part doing concrete and good deeds.

Elder Fei said: "Our taking part in the work of changing the outlook of one particular place shows our participation in construction and reform. This is participation in government and political affairs, and a deep kind of involvement at that."

Commenting on this remark of Elder Fei's, Gao Tian [7559 1131], vice chairman of the CDL Central Committee, said: "Through providing services catering to the needs of society and modernization and doing concrete and good deeds, we can go deep into the realities of life and acquire a broader and more thorough understanding of the conditions of the country or of individual provinces and cities. This will better enable us to offer ideas and proposals that conform with actual needs and carry out activities of political consultation and democratic supervision."

Elder Fei also believed that in the course of doing concrete and good deeds, democratic parties will be able to cement close ties with local party organizations and governments. This will better enable the CDL to win the leadership, support and help of the party organizations and governments as well as arouse the enthusiasm of the CDL members and enhance their confidence in overcoming difficulties. Naturally this is conducive to the upholding and improvement of the system of multiparty

cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party. He said: "The CDL must strive in a better and more conscious way to find a road for Chinese-style political organizations to develop themselves. What this means is that the CDL must establish its own social service structure. The aim is to get everyone organized so they can give full scope to their strong points and better serve socialist modernization and the reform and open policy."

Not long ago, Elder Fei again endured the hardship of long journeys and conducted a month-long inspection in Gansu. In Jishishan Autonomous County, he saw the plan for the "Dahejia multinational economic development plot of Jishishan Autonomous County" jointly formulated by the Gansu CDL committee and the county's CPC committee and government. He saw how experts assigned by the Gansu CDL committee helped reclaim wasteland and grow vegetables and fruits. The grapes planted this year have already grown to a height of one to two meters. He felt gratified seeing experts assist in the work of raising rainbow trout and intending to establish a waist-knife (yaodao 5212 0430) technique promotion station at Baoan.

Song Defu on Communist Youth League Work

OW0203135690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1330 GMT 22 Feb 90

[By reporter Du Xin (2629 2450)]

[Text] Nanning, 22 Feb (XINHUA)—The Communist Youth League [CYL] should view as its key tasks the taking care of CYL affairs and the uniting of young people, said Song Defu, first secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, at a CYL cadre meeting in Nanning today.

Song Defu said: Based on its historical experience and in line with the new situation, the CPC Central Committee in a recent circular has put clear-cut demands on CYL work on strengthening and improving the party's leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. These demands can be summarized as two key tasks, that is, the CYL should take care of CYL affairs and should unite young people.

Song Defu pointed out: Currently, to insist that the CYL takes care of CYL affairs, it is first necessary to successfully manage the group activities of the CYL, the consolidation of CYL branches, and the work of CYL committees. It is necessary to properly guide the CYL's political orientation, put the CYL under the absolute leadership of the party, and see to it that a high degree of unity is maintained between the CYL and the party Central Committee. Attention should be paid to successful management of CYL cadres to build up a contingent characterized by political firmness, vigorous thinking, and incorruptibility in dealing with economic affairs, which makes them capable of painstaking study, hard work, and displays of in-depth care for youth. It is imperative to do well in managing the CYL contingent.

The fighting strength of the CYL depends not only on the number, but more importantly on the quality, of its members, so attention should be paid to raising the quality of CYL members. Moreover, CYL organizations should act independently and creatively in developing their work by centering around the party's major tasks.

As regards uniting young people, Song Defu said: The CYL should use the brilliant banner of communism to unite young people and maintain links with them. It should put forward lofty ideals, call on young people to fulfill such ideals, and use such ideals to influence and unite them. It should unite young people and maintain links with them by showing concern, serving their needs, and comprehensively reflecting their problems. In addition, it should unite young people and maintain links with them through education and proper guidance. In this regard, it should help young people to foster an outlook on life aimed at serving the people wholeheartedly.

Song Defu added: Young people represent the hope and future of the party and the state. The CYL should lead young people to stand firmly at their work posts, carry out diligent study, work hard, wage arduous struggle and, in the course of practice, temper themselves into youths with high ideals, morality, education, and sense of discipline. Song Defu asked CYL organizations and cadres at all levels to seriously study and put into practice the guidelines contained in a party Central Committee's "circular." He urged them to pay earnest attention to its implementation in light of the actual conditions in various localities and carry out a year-round campaign to learn from Lei Feng, for which the CYL Central Committee has made arrangements on many occasions. They should promote the study of Marxist theories, accelerate the fulfillment of CYL work, bring about a change in the standards of social conduct, and assist the youths in growing healthily. He also pointed out that it is necessary to continue to actively and reliably promote the restructuring of the CYL and make every effort to do grassroots work and lay a solid foundation. In conclusion, he urged all CYL cadres to foster a firm confidence in communism, strengthen their professional training, learn to be young people's heart-to-heart friends, and strive to act as CYL cadres in whom the party can have confidence and whom the youths can trust and rely upon.

Increase in Contraband in 1989 Reported

HK0803034090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
8 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Liang Chao]

[Text] Contraband smuggled into China increased last year despite an intensive anti-smuggling drive launched by the Chinese Government last August.

CHINA DAILY was told yesterday in an exclusive interview that the country's customs authorities last year foiled more than 11,900 cases of smuggling and seized a

record volume of contraband worth more than 550 million yuan (\$115 million).

These figures were revealed by officials for the country's most authoritative anti-smuggling organ—the Customs General Administration (CGA).

During the past year, the CGA disclosed, in a summing-up report, transit drug smuggling through China saw a sharp increase.

Among the seized drugs, the amount of heroin amounted to more than 80 kilograms, up five times over the previous year.

Instead of smuggling the drug in to China by individual persons as in the past, the CGA found that smugglers were shipping them through using underwater tugboats.

Also, anti-smuggling personnel foiled two major cases in which smugglers from Hong Kong and Macao colluded with their confederates in the mainland to export nearly 60 kilograms of heroin, 75 percent of the year's total, in Huangpu and Jiulong.

An official from the CGA's Investigation Department said that during the last year, a total of 589 people involved in various smuggling activities were handed over to China's judicial organs for further investigation.

But, the official said, the focus of the CGA's anti-smuggling campaign last year was smuggling by sea, smuggling by enterprises or State institutions as well as some imported goods strictly controlled by the State.

In 1989, smuggling at sea was particularly rampant in southeast China's four coastal provinces and the more than 680 such cases involving 130 million yuan, up 37 percent and 2.8 times than that of the previous years respectively, were discovered by the CGA.

Accordingly, the CGA has intensified its anti-smuggling measures at sea through carrying out a joint-action in the four coastal provinces, including Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan and Zhejiang.

Statistics offered to CHINA DAILY by the CGA's sources showed that all of the major smuggled items seized by customs authorities were still on the increase.

They included more than 53,000 boxes of foreign-made cigarettes, up 2.5 times, 460 cars or trucks, up 2.1 times, 74,000 colour TV sets, up 6 times and 24,000 video recorder, 5 times up than that of the previous year.

But, "typewriters linked with computers had become one of the major smuggling goods in the last year," the sources noted in its latest report.

Meanwhile, the CGA foiled more than 670 cases of smuggling by enterprises or institutions in the past year.

Confiscated contraband from these cases were worth of more than 270 million yuan, 15 percent and 2.6 times higher than the figures in 1988.

Official Describes Anti-Railway Crime Task

OW0903084090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)—China faces an arduous task in cracking down on serious economic crimes on its railways, including profiteering involving railway carriages and tickets, a senior procurator said today.

Chen Zhendong, director of the Supreme People's Procuratorate's office responsible for railways, said that some railway employees in charge of transport planning and tickets have taken advantage of their positions to engage in crimes such as embezzlement and graft.

Last year, procuratorial offices around the country investigated and prosecuted more than 220 major cases involving railways, and 11 officials above bureau level were investigated.

Addressing a national conference of procurators administering crimes on railways, which began here today, Chen said railway procuratorial offices approved the arrest of 9,765 criminals, including 7,400 thieves, last year.

The criminals have severely harmed the interests of the state and the people and damaged the reputation of China's railway service, Chen said.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate has demanded that railway procuratorial offices at all levels coordinate and take steps to deal with crimes on the railways, particularly major cases, he said.

Friendship Organization Elects New Leadership

OW0703130090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1229 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)—The National Council of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) ended its three-day annual session here today and elected new CPAFFC leadership.

Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, was re-elected honorary president of the organization.

The session also elected Han Xu president, and Chen Haosu, Liu Gengyin, Huang Shiming and Wang Xiaoxian vice-presidents, of the CPAFFC. Xu Qun was elected secretary-general.

Maritime Courts Set Up in Hainan, Xiamen SEZ

OW0403110290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0901 GMT 3 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA)—China's new maritime courts in Haikou, capital of Hainan Province, and Xiamen, in eastern Fujian Province, will begin to hear cases soon, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

Previously China had only six maritime courts—in Dalian, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

China's Supreme People's Court has broadened the jurisdiction of the maritime courts in a bid to improve the country's legal structure.

The maritime courts were first set up in 1984, following a National People's Congress decision, to facilitate transportation along the coast and on the Yangtze, China's longest river.

State Council Provisions on Rules, Regulations

*OW0303130290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1311 GMT 27 Feb 90*

[Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)—In order to ensure the uniformity of the socialist legal system and strengthen the supervision and control over rules and regulations, Li Peng, premier of the State Council, signed an order on 18 February 1990 to issue the "Provisions for Putting Rules and Regulations on Record" in accordance with the relevant stipulations in the Constitution, the Organic Law of the State Council, and the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and People's Governments at Different Levels. The provisions consist of 14 articles and come into force from the day of issuance.

Military

Alert Precedes Taiwan Election

*OW0903075090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT
9 Mar 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, March 9 (KYODO)—China put its coastal areas facing Taiwan on top military alert Friday as Taiwan's presidential election nears, according to informed sources.

The sources, quoting information obtained from China, said military bases in Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces are under full alert, including 60 fighters ready to fly at any time.

The sources said the action may be intended as a warning signal to political elements pushing for independence for Taiwan during campaigns for the March 21-22 presidential election.

The information has yet to be officially confirmed.

Chinese leaders have previously indicated they would consider a military invasion of the island if it became armed with nuclear weapons, declared independence from the mainland, fell into major social unrest, or allied itself with the Soviet Union.

China says Taiwan is part of its territory. The Nationalist Party or Kuomintang, fled from the mainland to Taiwan in 1949.

The Kuomintang decided February 11 to put up incumbent President and party leader Li Teng-hui as its presidential candidate and his top aide Li Yuan-tsu as its vice presidential candidate.

Li Teng-hui assumed the presidency on the death of former President Chiang Ching-kuo in January 1988.

But some legislators are moving to support Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang for new Taiwan president.

Economic & Agricultural

State To Continue Business Sector Support

*OW0903034590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0226 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—The private business sector will continue to have the government's backing, "regardless of whatever difficulties it may encounter," according to a senior official in charge of China's individual and private enterprises.

Wang Zhongming, director of the Individual and Private Economy Department of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said the country's retrenchment program, which began in late 1988, was responsible for the 14 percent decline in the number of individual businesses—from 14.5 million at the end of 1988 to the present 12.4 million.

Wang said that the market slump, which continued throughout last year, had also affected the fledgling private sector, it being more vulnerable to big market fluctuations.

He said the state "continues to encourage" a certain portion of the people to become prosperous "through honest labor and lawful dealings."

But, he said, the nationwide economic rectification would require individual and private businesses to undergo self-readjustment.

Wang described the individual and private sector had so far played an important and indispensable role in the country's economy.

"It has enlivened China's planned market economy and accumulated sizable funds, while statistics show that from 1981 to 1988 its total tax turnover to the state reached nearly 31 billion yuan," he said.

He also predicted the private economy would continue to grow, with a projected annual increase in business turnover of three billion yuan in the next few years.

He said the private economy had created more than 23 million jobs for unemployed youth and others who had been made redundant.

Hainan Trade Fair Cancellation Exposes Friction

HK0903030990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 9 Mar 90 p 12

[Text] The cancellation of the non-governmental trade fair in Hainan has exposed conflicts between the central and local governments, and between native and outside forces in the new province.

The China Hainan Non-governmental Trade Fair (HTF) was cancelled two days before its official opening on February 28.

Chinese sources said that the main pressure on the provincial government to ban the fair came from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), which regarded it as improper for private organisers to run a non-governmental trade fair that would consequently disturb the country's overall planning on foreign trade.

But perhaps what made Beijing so angry was that the Hainan provincial government did not report to it immediately when the organisers proposed to run such a fair, and more annoying was that Hainan granted official permission to the organisers without even informing MOFERT.

Sources in Hainan told the HONGKONG STANDARD that the MOFERT once stated clearly that their ban on the fair was not aimed at the organisers but at the Hainan provincial government.

"A MOFERT official said Hainan should have reported to them immediately and asked the ministry's opinions on the organisation of such a fair. In his opinion, although Hainan was a special economic zone, it had to consult the relevant central authorities before making a decision on an important matter, which would affect their interests," said one source.

"The MOFERT official said that had Hainan reported to them earlier, they might have considered helping to organise the fair."

Hong Kong analysts pointed out that the row over the fair demonstrated the conflicts of interests between the central and regional governments.

The Hainan provincial government had previously approved the organisation of the fair, hoping it to become a good chance for Hainan to attract more foreign investors and businessmen.

"The provincial government at the time thought that it had the right to approve such a non-governmental trade fair, so it did not even bother to inform Beijing on the event," said one source.

An official of the provincial government who preferred not to be named said the Hainan government in fact supported the fair and intended to make it a start in cultivating more non-official foreign trade.

One source said that the reason Hainan did not report the event to Beijing was to avoid possible unexpected obstacles because they well understood that the fair was likely to worry Beijing.

"But the problem is that as a special economic zone, the Hainan government has the right to approve such a trade fair," said the source.

Since the establishment of the Hainan province two years ago, the island province has been granted many special powers and has enjoyed a high degree of autonomy in terms of its economic development.

For instance, all contracts for foreign trade signed in Hainan enjoy free foreign currency remittance and the issuing of letters of credit.

The circulation of foreign currency does not have to get special approval from the State Administration of Exchange Control.

Moreover, the exported and imported commodities from or to Hainan enjoy low taxes, no matter who the end users are.

It was these privileges that drew so many participants to the fair.

But what concerned Beijing was how to have overall control of the country's foreign trade, especially at a time when the government was putting more emphasis on the central planning.

Many participants to the fair another perhaps more important factor contributing to Beijing's determination to ban the fair was the matter of face. [sentence as published]

"The MOFERT felt it lost face because Hainan did not inform it before approving such a large-scale trade fair," said a local businessman.

Hainan officials said that the zone had never wanted to ban the fair, and that was why it acted so reluctantly when MOFERT ordered the ban.

The main organiser, the Hainan Zhongchan Company, had written approval from Hainan and ignored a verbal warning from provincial authorities, given after Beijing expressed its displeasure.

The cancellation of the fair also revealed conflicts between Hainan and non-Hainan forces.

The Zhongchan Company is not local, but formed by a group of non-Hainan people having good relations with Beijing officials.

In the past two years, almost every province and city in China has set up an official enterprise in Hainan to benefit from its situation.

Hainan, however, held some bias against the fair because it was organised by a non-Hainan company.

Media sources said that had the company been a Hainan one, the provincial government would have tried its best to protect it from Beijing.

Officials from the Hainan provincial government denied the ban had anything to do with these conflicts of interests.

Whatever the reasons for the ban the loser was Hainan. Its poor handling of the situation disappointed many people with high hopes for this largest special economic zone.

Bank Releases Consumption, Expenditure Data

HK0903032790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Mar 90 p 4

[By Chen Xiao and Zhang Xiaogang]

[Text] China must keep society's consumption at an "appropriately high level" while persisting in its one year-long austerity and economic retrenchment programme.

Economic analysts have come up with this proposal now that slack sales and the resultant huge stockpile of goods in both industrial and commercial enterprises have eaten up much of last year's industrial growth.

An investigation by the Industrial and Commercial Bank in 40,000 state-owned industrial enterprises, details of which were revealed in an article in the ECONOMIC INFORMATION newspaper, shows that between January and November 1989, industry's output value increased by 23.1 billion yuan (\$4.9 billion).

At the same time, the stockpile of products in enterprises alone was worth 34.2 billion yuan, 66.6 percent higher than the same period of the previous year.

A certain level of consumption could help absorb the current tremendous surplus purchasing power, said an analysis in the February 5 edition of FARMERS' DAILY.

The nation's surplus purchasing power had already reached more than 650 billion yuan (\$138.3 billion) by the end of last year, the analysis said.

Increasing attention has also been paid to commerce, the barometer of how the ongoing policy of readjustments is working. This is particularly so after the expansion of the government's credit programme in the last quarter of 1989 failed to yield the expected stimulus for enterprises to increase production.

China could hardly revive its industry simply by providing bank loans here and there to industrial enterprises, according to another article in ECONOMIC INFORMATION, written by Pu Wenchang.

Ripple Effect

However, it said, a revival of commerce could quickly produce a ripple effect on industry as a whole, and hopefully prove more efficient in unlocking the so-called chain debt (mutual indebtedness) among enterprises.

Chain debt has been the most glaring problem of the Chinese urban economy since the austerity programme was introduced.

The total amount of industrial and commercial enterprises' mutual indebtedness was more than 110 billion yuan (\$23.4 billion) last October, according to the FINANCIAL NEWS newspaper.

Under all these circumstances, commerce is going to become a most vigorous area of the Chinese economy this year when all enterprises are forced to compete to show what they can do.

The impact of the austerity programme, especially the cutbacks in the number of construction projects, is expected to become more serious in the 1990 production materials market.

The demand for steel, cement and machine products will further decrease, according to an analysis in the February 8 edition of FINANCIAL NEWS.

The major producers of these goods, all state-owned, are required by their supervisory administrations to increase the quality and variety of their products.

This is the guideline for the nation's steel industry this year, announced by Metallurgy Minister Qi Yuanjing in January and reported in ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

In the face of little increase in the demand for autos and an apparent glut of motorcycle supplies, their producers joined hands in mid-February in a nationwide corporation.

All local authorities have chosen to give priority to certain industries in their 1990 development programmes.

In Shanghai in particular, the municipal government has decided to renovate 10 percent of its industrial products per year, according to the local WEN HUI BAO newspaper.

Different Opinions

In the consumer market, New Year's Day and the traditional Spring Festival in January have helped to boost sales.

But on prospects for the entire year, managers of Beijing's four biggest department stores still hold different opinions.

Shang Xiping, of the Dong An Market, told CHINA DAILY that sales were picking up faster than expected. His company's earnings from home appliances in January were 59.4 percent higher than in the previous month, when sales hit their lowest point, he said.

But Mo Qingning, of Xidan Department Store, would not take January as an indication of a revival in the consumer market.

The rise in sales in January had only been because more people were getting married in the festival season and institutions were buying more daily goods to issue to their staff members as a form of welfare, she said.

A real revival would not come along until July, she said.

Zhang Yonghua, of the Long Fu Emporium, looked at all the factors influencing the consumer market, saying that commerce would be able to tide over its temporary difficulties if only government policies remained favourable.

If the authorities prohibited people from other parts of the country from coming to the capital during the Asian Games in September to curb traffic congestion, a revival in Beijing's consumer market would not come along even in the final quarter of the year.

However, economic analysts still need to probe some major questions, such as how the effort to revitalize commerce would curb inflation, how it would help to reorganize the existing industrial structure, and how it would facilitate a future revision of prices—a necessary move in China's economic reform.

On the other hand, a vigorous economy would not necessarily provide opportunities for all enterprises. Those failing to innovate and turn out marketable goods would face an even bleaker future.

Cases of Industrial Unrest in 1989 Viewed

HK0903030390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Mar 90 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] There were more than 600 cases of industrial unrest in China in the second half of 1989, Chinese sources said yesterday.

They included strikes, demonstrations and rallies, along with serious instances of workers going slow on the job.

The sources said that to prevent labour dissatisfaction from breaking out into massive social unrest, Beijing has adopted a concerted strategy to pacify workers and prevent unemployment from getting worse.

Beijing never publishes statistics on industrial incidents. However, morale among workers has plummeted in the wake of the tight money policy Beijing has implemented since last 1988.

By early this year, the urban unemployment rate had risen to at least four percent, which is unprecedented in a society that is supposed to guarantee full employment.

Because almost two-thirds of urban factories are operating at less than full capacity, many workers are paid only 70 per cent of their salaries.

Chinese sources said that in late 1989, large-scale strikes and demonstrations broke out in Luoyang, Henan province, and in Zhuzhou, Hunan province.

Both Luoyang and Zhuzhou are medium-sized industrial cities. Labour unrest in these two cities is believed to have been triggered by unemployment and dwindling pay cheques.

"In both Luoyang and Zhuzhou, underground labour unions—which played pivotal roles in demonstrations in Beijing, Chengdu and other cities last spring—have cropped up," a Chinese labour source said.

"In Zhuzhou, the demonstrations were only stopped after the visit of a senior State Council leader."

The most serious industrial incident in Beijing was the sit-in staged last January at the headquarters of the Ministry of Water Resources by hundreds of worker representatives from construction sites of the ministry nationwide.

As a result of the falling off of production, thousands of labourers in these sites had been laid off.

The demonstrators asked for new jobs or adequate unemployment compensation.

Chinese sources said that in these and other serious cases, Beijing took a conciliatory line and satisfied most of the requests of the demonstrators.

Since the new year, the State Council has set out directives instructing regional administrations to maintain adequate levels of industrial production and employment.

Local branches of the People's Bank of China, which has put a squeeze on loans to industry, have been asked to provide credit to factories for the purpose of paying salaries.

And in many cities, factories are against paying workers their full salaries—even for those who only report for work two or three days every week.

Analysts say that the authorities are specially nervous about labour unrest hitting the capital, scene of the pro-democracy movement last year and site of the Asian Games this September.

Beijing is paying special attention to large industrial complexes in the municipality including the Capital Steel Works and the Yanshan Petrochemicals Factory.

"The Chinese Government is keeping workers in Capital and Yanshan happy out of fear that they will spearhead another round of massive social unrest," a Western diplomat said.

"Last spring, hundreds of workers from Capital joined hands with the student activists."

Li Guixian Praises Heroic Bank Workers

OW0803151390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1403 GMT 6 Mar 90

[By reporter Shi Yongfeng (2457 0516 1496)]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—Some 3,000 people in financial circles gathered at the Yuetan Stadium this morning to attend a meeting to learn from Pan Xinlan and Yang Dalan.

Li Guixian, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, made a speech at the meeting. He urged cadres and workers in financial circles in the whole country to fully realize the significant meaning in learning from Pan Xinlan and Yang Dalan and carry out their learning activities in depth. Li Guixian pointed out: The heroic deeds of Pan Xinlan and Yang Dalan have reflected the selfless spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. This year is a crucial one for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order in which the tasks of those working in the financial circles remain arduous. He urged all comrades in financial circles to learn from the selfless spirit of the two heroes in close connection with their work in the banks, and make contributions to promoting economic and social stability.

In his speech, Li Guixian also emphatically pointed out: Efforts must be made to strengthen security work in the bank. He said: Banks have now become the major targets of criminals. We must heighten our vigilance in this connection. We must further improve and establish regulations, strictly enforce discipline, plug all loopholes, and strengthen security checks and crime prevention measures.

At today's meeting, Pan Xinlan described how she and Yang Dalan fought against gangsters who used knives to rob the bank. Li Guixian presented medals and certificates for "national model workers in financial circles" to the parents of Pan Xinlan and Yang Dalan.

Article on Economic Potentials of Enterprises

HK0903022990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Feb 90 p 6

[Article by Yang Chengxun (2799 2110 6064) and Guo Hongjun (6753 4767 6511): "Tap Potentials in an All-Round Manner, Improve Economic Results of Enterprises"]

[Text]

To Firmly Establish the Guiding Ideology of Improving the Economic Results of Enterprises

It was pointed out at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee that in the course of rectification and consolidation, all departments and enterprises must rectify their guiding ideology, earnestly correct the tendency of one-sidedly striving for a better growth rate, really devote major efforts to improving their operations and management, improve their technical skills, emphasize economic results, and develop the economy in the direction of yielding better economic results with little investment. This is a significant guiding ideology for rectification and consolidation and for the deepening development of reforms. In rectification and consolidation, we must not only insist on upholding the basic guiding ideology of maintaining a continuous, steady, and coordinated economic development, but also attach great importance to economic results, so that the development of our economy as a whole will be switched from the track of one-sidedly striving for a better growth rate onto the track of truly taking the improvement of economic results as the focal point, and so that we can try our best to make the improvement of economic results as the starting point and ultimate goal of the whole economic work.

China has made enormous achievements in its 40 years of socialist economic construction, thus showing the superiority of the socialist system. In the course of economic development, however, there were several occasions on which mistakes concerning the guiding ideology were made. The most prominent lesson drawn from our experience is that we acted "hastily" because we were too anxious to strive for success and thus did not take into consideration either the national situation or our capability, so that it fluctuated sharply. An important reason for this was that we unconsciously took a better growth rate as a characteristic of the socialist economy. We one-sidedly held that the higher the speed and the greater the achievements, the more remarkable is the superiority of the socialist system. Moreover, we took output value as the core index in our pursuit of a better growth rate. Not only did this bring about an overheated economy, a serious dislocation of major sectors, and an excessive investment in fixed assets, but this also diminished economic results and wasted our financial, material, and manpower resources. The fact that the Fifth Plenary Session stressed that we should strive by every means to improve the economic results means switching our economic work as a whole onto the track of truly taking the improvement of economic results as the focal point. It can be said that this session grasped the crux of the issue. Judging from the general principle, both Marx and Engels repeatedly pointed out that in the valuation of effectiveness and labor consumption, labor conservation is a general rule of economics in a human society. The most rudimentary indication of improvement of the social productive forces is the increase of social wealth and the improvement of its

production means, manifested by the yield of better output with less investment, and by a continuous growth of labor productivity. In the final analysis, it is mainly manifested by a continuous improvement of economic results in all aspects. Moreover, the promotion of productive forces by the superiority of the socialist system is naturally the growth of value, as well as the creation of more material wealth, under the socialist commodity economy. In fact, to a certain extent, such an aim of one-sidedly striving for higher output value and excessively high growth rate regardless of economic results is spurious. Not only was it a result of duplicated calculation, but it also concealed an irrational phenomenon of wasting a large amount of investment by yielding little output and poor product quality. Only when we have switched our economic work onto the track of truly taking the improvement of economic results as the focal point can it be possible for us to develop the productive forces in a down-to-earth manner.

Judging from the foregoing situation, we may see that to firmly grasp the economic results is indeed an effective way to eliminate the dilemma in our rectification and consolidation. At present, many localities and enterprises are facing economic "decline." We must specifically analyze this "decline." In comparison with the excessively high growth rate over these years, the present rate has slowed down a bit. It should be said that the growth rate has moved a bit more toward the normal level. However, one point worth us paying attention to is that while the growth rate calculated on the basis output value is declining, the economic results have deteriorated. We can try to make up for this deterioration of economic results caused by the drop in growth rate by devoting major efforts to improving the economic results. At present, many enterprises are facing many difficulties because of the shortage of working capital, raw materials, and energy and due to the difficulties caused by the absence of smooth process for product sales and by the sale of unmarketable goods. We may mitigate the situation to a greater extent by firmly grasping the economic results, adopting new technology and techniques, saving the consumption energy and raw materials, accelerating the revolving of working capital, improving the product quality, and reducing the product cost.

Upholding the guiding ideology of attaching great importance to economic results is in line with the thinking of maintaining a continuous, steady, and coordinated economic development, and they are the conditions for accomplishing each other. Maintaining a continuous, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy is the condition for realizing the best results in the national economy as a whole and in all localities and enterprises, and would inevitably bring about the best results for the whole national economy. Meanwhile, it is only when these localities and enterprises replace the practice of one-sidedly striving for a better growth rate by the pursuance of down-to-earth economic results can we ensure a continuous, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. For instance, the

irrationality of the composition of economics is simply a deformed product of the practice of one-sidedly striving for better growth rate. If one has paid attention to flexibly integrating macroeconomic results with the microeconomic ones, one would inevitably have studied and established a rational composition of industries and a composition of products. In another example, the upset balance in aggregate supply and demand was also caused by the excessively high growth rate. If one takes the improvement of economic results as a focal point, one would inevitably try all means to boost the effective supply. At the same time, a flexible integration of the authentic results derived from microeconomics with the macroeconomic adjustment mechanism would inevitably help realize an overall balance, as well as a structural balance, in the aggregate demand and aggregate supply.

To Comprehensively Tap Potentials is the Basic Way To Boost the Economic Results of Enterprises

For many enterprises, the key to switching the economic work as a whole onto the track of truly taking the improvement of economic results as the focal point rests with their insight into their potentials and the work of comprehensively tapping them. At present, they must overcome their present attitude that the difficulties are too much for them and that they have no potential. They must thoroughly understand the economic environment and themselves.

Is it true that one is no longer able to tap potentials in the enterprises? For many enterprises, this is not the case. One can judge only by comparison, and only thus can one find the potentials. Putting aside those internationally advanced enterprises, many Chinese enterprises vary to a very large extent in the consumption of materials and energy, product quality, management skills, labor efficiency and so forth. Even when we compare them with China's advanced standards, we still find differences in many respects. It is indicated by relevant information that the amount of profits derived from 100 yuan of sales volume by the state-run industrial enterprises was 16.9 yuan in 1981, and it dropped to 8.7 yuan—or by 49 percent—in 1988. This item alone cost the state 66 billion yuan of profits per year. In another example, enterprises "grew as quick as carrots so that one hardly had time to wash them" before they were fully prepared. This certainly made some enterprises flourish within a short time. Nevertheless, these enterprises derived no advantages, because the temporarily thriving business diverted their attention from their innate and self-developed shortcomings and left them no chance to earnestly compare themselves with others. In fact, it is just this backwardness that inspires people to actively tap their potentials.

Having stressed that we should comprehensively tap potentials, we mean: First, only when one conscientiously analyzes the entire production and operation process can one have a thorough understanding about such processes and overcome the thinking that they

"have reached the summit and have no potentials." Second, only when all links of the processes respectively tap their potentials can they reduce the production cost through the accumulation of their fragmented results. Third, only when they comprehensively tap their potentials can they identify those key links that drive the whole processes and make breakthrough points in key areas by grasping the major contradictions. Fourth, only when the work of tapping potentials is carried out throughout the entire production and operation process can it yield integral effects, make all areas operate in a coordinated manner, and bring about a healthy circulation.

How do we comprehensively tap the potentials? Judging from China's actual situation at present, most of the enterprises should spare no efforts in the following respects at least.

They should widen their field of vision and analyze the market in an all-around manner. The market is the venue of activities by industrial enterprises, as well as a prerequisite for commodity production. As a result of the implementation of rectification and consolidation, there were quick changes in the market over the past year. The market of certain commodities was turned from a seller's market into a buyer's market. Many enterprises felt helpless in facing a sluggish market. Therefore, one must not feel content with his original market share or take a passive attitude toward business development. Rather, one should widen his field of vision and carefully analyze the market. Not only must one analyze the urban market but also the rural one; and not only a single regional market but also all regional markets across China. Not only must one gear oneself to the needs of the domestic market, but also prepare to open the international market. Moreover, one should take one step further and understand the market characteristics of all countries and regions in the international market. By doing so, one will not only safeguard one's existing market share but also develop new markets and tap the market potentials. Many factories were originally only geared to the needs of urban areas. They began developing the rural market when the urban market became sluggish. One of these enterprises was the Flying Pigeon Bicycle Company in Tianjin. Entrepreneurs must not feel puzzled when the market suddenly changes. In fact, the demand of many commodities is still very big, and the point is whether or not a person is good at discovering "new continents".

We should meet the needs of consumers, develop new products, and upgrade the old ones. Being the commodity producers, enterprises should upgrade their products, which is a normal phenomenon. Judging from the international market, the period of upgrading gets shorter now. However, China's enterprises felt no pressure and were not subject to any driving force to upgrade their products, because the market in China has long been a "seller's market", in addition to having an excessively rigid centralized system and the system of "eating from the same big pot." This is an important reason that

the composition of products is irrational. As the market of certain products has become the "buyer's market," it helps enterprises take part in the competition through upgrading. The enterprises should spend great efforts on this area. On the basis of market surveys, they should fully utilize their scientific and technological forces to develop new and marketable products, or release their new products from their stock and put them on the market, in order to win more market share through innovation. As for the old products, they should analyze them. They should eliminate those that they find unmarketable, improve those which have been experiencing sluggish sales, and improve the quality and status of those that are regarded as inferior when compared with others. They should readjust the production orientation of products one by one. They will, of course, achieve the economics of scale when they can produce on a large scale with less variety. However, those that have no well-known products may adopt the strategy of producing a large variety of products in small quantities. They may make them a series of products to meet different demands before any of their particular products identify with them or a new product becomes famous. At present, it is necessary for many enterprises to make preparations for a variety of products.

They should fully utilize their scientific and technological forces, as well as the pricing engineering, to analyze and improve in an all-round manner the whole technical process. They should reduce the consumption of materials and energy by starting with every segment, every step of the process, and every mechanical part; and strive to make breakthroughs in key areas. Because of such factors as technological skills, equipment, quality of labor, management skills, and so on, the present technical level of China's enterprises is relatively backward, and even out of date in some cases, so that the amount of consumption is large, the quality is poor, and the labor productivity is low. By taking the opportunity of rectification and consolidation, they should earnestly improve their technological skills. For this reason, it is required that technical, managerial, and administrative personnel should cooperate with the workers and organize work to analyze the whole technical process in an all-round manner and tap their great potentials by eliminating their minor shortcomings. Taking products as their goals, they should make use of pricing engineering to improve their efficiency and reduce their production costs. One point worth us paying attention to is that since enterprises in the inland areas consume more energy, to grasp well the work of energy conservation under the current shortage of energy is also an important aspect of tapping the potentials. This also requires them to work hard in the areas of equipment and technological skills. For some products, they may simply improve their formulas and replace the raw materials. As they get used to the practice of increasing output value by making more investment, some enterprises instantly ask for an allocation of funds whenever they think about technological transformation and technological improvement. In fact, it may cost them nothing, or even reduce their

costs, provided they mobilize all technological personnel and workers. Recently, the proportion of materialized labor to the cost of industry was increased by five percent. The increase was mainly caused by the backward technological skills, except for that portion of administrative expenses. Thus, there are great potentials as long as we seriously improve ourselves.

They should strengthen the practice of economic accounting and storage management and tap the potential in the allocation of capital and materials. At present, many enterprises are plagued by the shortage of capital and raw materials. There are external and internal causes for this situation. An irrational allocation of capital by an enterprise, a slow circulation of its revolving capital, and a confused management system are the significant factors contributing to the shortage of capital. In order to tap the internal potential, an enterprise must first strengthen the practice of economic accounting at each level and in every respect, which is more important. It must appropriately readjust the internal composition of capital and give full play to the role of its internal bank of distributing, coordinating, and supervising the use of funds. It must overcome the practice of eating from the same big pot in terms of the use of capital. Recently, Zhengzhou City launched a campaign of "three collections and one tapping" (that is, the collection of overdue loans from enterprises, the collection of unpaid public funds from individuals, and the settlement of accounts among enterprises; and to tap the internal potentials of enterprises) among its enterprises. Within two months, the city eventually increased the amount of capital available by more than 300 million yuan. The same applies to the supply of raw materials. It is very common that on the one hand, there is a shortage; and on the other, they are overstocked in many small warehouses. There are many loopholes in this respect. If the enterprises can strictly control the supply, use the raw materials in a rational and scientific manner, and work hard to preserve them, the raw materials will become a great potential for them.

They should optimize the labor arrangement, improve the quality of workers, and try all means to boost the whole staff's labor productivity. The greatest wastage seen in China's enterprises is labor force. The level of effective labor-hours is too low, and the number of unskilled and idle workers is too many. The prime factor in tapping the potentials is the human factor. In rectification and consolidation, enterprises should adapt themselves to the new situation through market changes, product readjustment, the supply of power, and the improvement of technology. They should promptly readjust the labor arrangement and do their best to optimize this arrangement, assign the workload to the maximum level, and spare a portion of the labor force for exploring new development and receiving training. Judging from the overseas development trend, specialization and diversification coexist in an enterprise, and the formation of enterprises undertaking a wide range of business is getting more popular. For the sake of adapting to

changes in the composition of industries, as well as changes in the market, China's enterprises should also probe their ways of developing an integration of specialization with diversification and giving better play to their advantages in the labor force. In addition to optimizing the labor arrangement for workers on the first front, the labor arrangement of workers on the second front should also be optimized. There is a great potential in making use of their skills, for this would enable us to extensively and intensively probe new development directions. Instead of sending a group of workers to receive training, it would yield better results if the same group were to work together and give play to the effects of the group.

We should strengthen purchase and sales teams, improve operation style, and offer better services. Though the market is currently sluggish, the situation is different from the economic difficulties that we experienced in the early 1960's. The crux of the problem rests with the poor image of some enterprises among their customers. The attitude taken by producers of famous and quality products is too arrogant. Enterprises that achieve mediocre results do not enjoy much of a reputation. Enterprises that offer poor services employ unhealthy means so that the rights of consumers are infringed upon. A socialist enterprise should cultivate and organize a number of civilized sales and purchase teams. Not only should it undertake a wide range of business, but it should also be responsible to its customers and win their confidence. Enterprises that have favorable conditions may develop into economic combines to jointly share risks and services, particularly good services. They must stop paying lip service and must implement the work and not use excuses for their shortcomings. They should earnestly improve themselves and boost their image. Undoubtedly, this is very important to both the domestic market and the international market.

Of course, the so-called tapping of potentials in an all-round manner does not mean that we should grasp everything at the same time and spread ourselves thin. Rather, we should strive to make breakthroughs in discovering and grasping key areas, on the basis of tapping the potentials of all aspects concerning the operation of enterprises. Therefore, we shall be able to push forward the work in other areas and improve the overall situation. The work involves two types of relations: (1) The relations between the work of tapping fragmented potentials by every sector and the work of tapping major potentials in key areas; and (2) the relations between the work of tapping potentials at the upper level and that at the lower one. This actually includes the improvement of the whole level and changes in key areas, thus forming a joint mechanism of deepening the work of tapping the potentials. However, only when we act on the basis of carefully and conscientiously conducting an economic and technological analysis of every sector and area in the whole process can we understand and skillfully make use of this joint mechanism.

Commentator on Stabilizing Commodity Prices

HK0703114490 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
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[Commentator's article: "Continue to Stabilize Commodity Prices"]

[Text] With the beginning of the 90's, stabilization has become a common understanding of the country's whole populace. Having gone through all the troubles over the past 40 years since the establishment of the PRC, and in particular after the disturbance at the end of last spring and in the beginning of last summer, people have learned that political stability, economic stability and social stability are the indispensable prerequisites and conditions for being persistent in the implementation of the reform and the policy of opening the country to the outside world, for strengthening the country, and for making the people rich.

Among the three types of stability, economic stability is related to and to a large extent has significant influence on our country's political and economic stability. Moreover, price stability is related to and to a large extent has significant influence on economic stability. Therefore, one of the important tasks of economic work departments, in particular the departments responsible for commodity price work at all levels, is to uphold the principle of stabilizing commodity prices, to continue to strictly control commodity prices, and to further reduce the magnitude of increase in commodity prices.

In the year of 1989 which has just past, the party and government departments concerned have done a large volume of work on stabilizing commodity prices, and have achieved great results. The increase in market commodity prices have slowed down month by month. When compared with last year, the general retail price level has increased only 17.8 percent, and the magnitude of increase was smaller than that of last year. We have to especially point out that in 35 large and medium-sized cities in the country, the aggregate retail price index, the price index of the basic living cost of staff and workers, and the new factor of price increase in the annual aggregate retail price index were obviously lower than those of last year. People will realize these results, which were obtained through hard work. At the same time, people are expecting that the magnitude of increase in commodity price can be further reduced in this year.

However, we have to point out that the influence of the inflation problem, which has become very serious over recent years, has not been eliminated. Being an important task of this year, the task to stabilize commodity prices is a very arduous one. In analyzing the present situation, we have to pay attention to difficulties, and we also have to have confidence.

We have confidence in further reducing the magnitude of increase in commodity prices in this year. This is because the macroscopic environment, which is controlling commodity price, is being improved. We should

note that the price level is a comprehensive reflection of the development of the national economy, and the price level is determined by the contradiction between the aggregate social demand and the aggregate social supply. In analyzing the situation of commodity price, we have to study the relationship among the economic situation, the political situation, and the mental situation of the masses. In China, agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and the results of harvests will directly affect market demand and supply, and the changes in the price level. In this year, since the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and the policy of deepening the reform have been thoroughly implemented, investment in agriculture has been increased. Moreover, agricultural policy has been further stabilized, the contradiction between aggregate social demand and aggregate social supply has been gradually eased, and the political situation has become stable. Under such circumstances, the external conditions for controlling commodity price have been greatly improved.

We have the confidence because government at all levels have implemented the target responsibility system to control commodity price, and the objectives of this system are clear, the responsibilities are clearly defined, and the measures adopted are specific. Last year, the State Council has requested provincial governors, the chairman of autonomous regions, and mayors many times to grasp commodity prices by themselves. Many local governments have thus, according to the request of the State Council, designated the responsibility of price control to various regions and departments. Practice has proved that this method had comprehensively used economic, administrative and legal means to regulate and control [tiao kong (6148 2235)] price, and this practice has achieved obvious results. Government at all level will continue to use and will insist on using this method this year. Moreover, the achievement of the work on price control will be taken as an important criterion for evaluating the work of the government at all levels, and government at all levels are to ensure effective price control in the aspects of the system and organization.

We have the confidence because effective measures have been adopted and will continue to be adopted in controlling the price of people's daily necessities. In order to maintain a basic stable price of people's daily necessities and apart from seriously grasping the work on the "basket" [cailanzi (5475 4691 1311)] project and stabilizing the price of non-staple food such as vegetables and so on, local areas have also adopted a guarantee system to handle the production, supply and the price of a number of daily industrial goods, which are closely related to people's living. For instance, the Beijing Municipal Government has confirmed that the price of the grain and the oil, which are to be supplied on ration, will not be changed, and the retail price of meat, eggs, and sugar, which are to be supplied on ration, are to be basically maintained at a stable level. Moreover, the

price of vegetables, fresh fruits, and industrial goods, which are closely related to people's daily life, should be comprehensively rectified from the production aspect and in the circulation links, and the municipal government should strive to maintain stable price of these goods.

We are confident because the circulation order is being and will be further rectified, and price management has been and will continue to be enhanced. Last year, local areas and departments have strictly investigated and handled cases where price had been increased by illegal authority, and cases where enterprises and units had wantonly collected fees, had increased prices with invented reasons, had increased the price of commodities when they were exported to other areas, and had wantonly increased prices; they have in particular enhanced the management on the coal market. The state has also proceeded to control the coal produced by the coal mines that are under unified central planning, some of the coal turned over the state, and the coal produced not under the plan and exported to other province by railway transportation. Moreover, it has also adopted the system of central allocation, central order, central transportation, and central control to handle coal production, and has also strictly investigated and handled cases where price had been wantonly increased and fees have been wantonly collected. These measures have already played an important role in enhancing price control, and in achieving the target of price control. These measures will still be adopted in this year.

We have to stress that we want to stabilize commodity price but are definitely not intended to freeze commodity price, nor to keep the price of commodities at their original level. The State Council has already clearly pointed out that the general guidance thinking for economic work in 1990 is to positively promote the implementation of the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and to deepen the reform under the precondition of maintaining social stability. This is also applicable to the work on commodity price. In this year and under the precondition of strictly controlling the general commodity price level, the price structure has still to be readjusted under leadership, according to priority, and step by step. Apart from these, price control work has to be carefully organized and carried out, and we have to obtain the best economic results with a minimum level of unstability.

To a certain extent, we can say that price stability is an important indication of political stability, economic stability and social stability, and it is also an important condition for promoting political stability, economic stability and social stability. The year of 1990 is crucial to the implementation of the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We have to strictly control commodity price in this year. However, there will be great difficulty in further lowering the magnitude of increase in commodity price. Local areas, departments, and enterprises should focus on the overall situation, should unify their understanding and their pace, and should work hard together to achieve this year's price control target.

East Region

Fifth Anhui Party Congress Held in Hefei

Meeting Opens

OW0803191090 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
26 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress opened ceremoniously in the Anhui Theater in Hefei on the morning of 25 February.

A golden sign of a sickle and hammer is hung in the center of the rostrum, with five red flags on each flank. Hung over the rostrum is a streamer inscribed with: Uphold the party's basic line, strengthen party building, and constantly push forward the undertaking of socialist modernization in Anhui. The delegates joyfully entered the auditorium and the entire hall was a scene of unity and prosperity.

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive chairmen of the congress Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Liu Guangcai, Shi Lei, Hou Yong, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Long Nian, Meng Yiqi, Yang Zhenyi, Chen Guanglin, Xu Qin, Hu Yunlong, and Gong Cunling.

Also seated on the rostrum were other members of the presidium of the congress.

Li Shinong and Zhang Kaifan, veteran comrades who once held provincial-level party posts, were attending the opening ceremony on invitation and were seated in the front row on the rostrum.

Responsible persons of democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce and some representatives of patriots without party affiliation also attended the opening ceremony on invitation. They included Liu Yiping, Yue Shulun, Rong Guanghong, Wu Dongzhi, Guang Renhong, Cai Bingjiu, Xu Xueshou, Pan Ezhang, and Ma Leting.

Some comrades concerned from the Organization Department and the General Office of the CPC Central Committee also attended the opening ceremony.

Today's meeting should have had an attendance of 698 persons, but the actual attendance was only 680 because 18 delegates were either on sick leave or on a leave of absence.

At 0830, Fu Xishou, executive chairman of the congress, announced the opening of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress. All rose to their feet and the band played the solemn "Internationale."

Comrade Lu Rongjing, on behalf of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a work report, entitled: "Uphold the Party's Basic Line, Strengthen Party Building, and Constantly Push Forward the Undertaking of Socialist Modernization in Anhui." The

report contains three parts: 1) A review of work in the last five years; 2) major tasks of the next five years; and (3) strengthening party leadership and party building.

Comrade Lu Rongjing said in the report: This party congress is held at an important time when we are thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and advancing with full confidence toward the second-step splendid goals of socialist modernization. It is held also under a situation in which international hostile forces are stepping up their implementation of "peaceful evolution" strategy against socialist countries and we are facing a rigorous test. During this congress, we should seriously sum up the work of the last five years, decide the tasks for the next five years, mobilize the vast number of party members and the people of all nationalities in the province to uphold the party's basic line, work together to overcome difficulties under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, and constantly push forward the undertaking of socialist modernization in Anhui.

Comrade Lu Rongjing said in part one of the report: In the last five years, the party organizations at all levels in the province have led the broad masses of party members and people in seriously implementing the line, principles, and policies laid down since the the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in working hard as one. We have made steady progress in all work and have basically accomplished the major tasks decided by the fourth provincial party congress. While affirming our achievements realistically, we should also accurately assess our problems and difficulties so as to keep a clear head, enhance vigor, and continue our advance. In recalling the work of last five years, we have realized that we must firmly implement the party's basic line in an all-round way, firmly put the major task of maintaining and enhancing the situation of unity and stability above all else, firmly keep the continuity and stability of the party's policies, and firmly uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. We should constantly enhance our understanding of the situation in the province, and resolutely go ahead with something once we are certain of its success. We must firmly trust the people and rely on them to work hard in self-reliance. We must firmly attach importance to party building and concentrate on it.

In part two of his report, Comrade Lu Rongjing put forth the main tasks for Anhui in the next five years. He said: The next five years will be a crucial stage for provincial economic construction and development of work in all fields. It will be a period for laying the foundation for realizing the second-phase goal. To ensure a good job in the construction, reform, and all fields of endeavor for the next five years is of utmost importance for invigorating the economy in the 1990's and realizing the third-phase long-range goal. Our fighting goal is: To adhere to the party's basic line in waging a protracted and unremitting struggle against bourgeois liberalization

for maintaining Anhui's stability and unity; to resolutely carry out all tasks of economic rectification and continue to deepen reform in striving to effect a long-term, sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of the provincial economy; to give priority to the development of educational, scientific, and technical undertakings for spurring a comprehensive advance in all social undertakings; to energetically strengthen and improve ideological and political work; and to continue to strictly control population growth. In order to achieve this fighting goal, it is necessary to always regard the maintenance of national stability as an overriding task. In maintaining social stability, the most important thing is to uphold the four cardinal principles, the cornerstone of the country, and wage an in-depth and sustained struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Second, it is necessary to further improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform. Third, it is necessary to firmly grasp the main direction of Anhui's economic and social development. Proceeding from reality in Anhui and setting our eyes on the future, we should focus our attention on the strategic goal of economic and social development in striving to achieve a marked increase in agricultural production; increasing industrial efficiency; enlivening commodity circulation; developing science, technology, and education; and opening wider to the outside world. Fourth, it is necessary to energetically intensify socialist spiritual construction and strive to enhance the people's ideological and moral qualities and scientific and cultural standards. Fifth, it is necessary to actively promote the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system.

In part three of his speech, Comrade Lu Rongjing stressed the importance of strengthening party leadership and party building. He said: A strengthened party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for achieving victory in work of all fields. We must always uphold party leadership and resolutely safeguard the authority of party leadership at all times and under all circumstances. We must strengthen our communist conviction, unswervingly hold high the banner of the four cardinal principles, bring into full play the party's nucleus leadership role in various aspects of national and social life, and firmly prevent and resist any tendency of weakening and getting rid of party leadership. He emphasized: In strengthening party leadership, it is imperative to improve party building. Strengthening education among party members will be a major element for fundamentally improving the quality of party members. Therefore, we should regard education among party members as having particular importance for party building. We should continuously intensify the construction of leading bodies at all levels, because the key to party building lies in ensuring that leadership at all levels is in the hands of those who are loyal to Marxism and serve the people wholeheartedly. We should persistently and earnestly improve the building of grass-roots party organizations, which constitutes the basic work of party building. Party workstyle is an issue concerning the very survival of the party. We should inherit and carry forward the party's

fine workstyle in resolutely combating and eliminating corruption. To always maintain close contacts with the masses is a basic line of work of our party, and should be implemented without fail at all times. He said: In order to guarantee that party building will advance along a correct path and be carried out more efficiently, we must step up study on the theory and practice of party building, seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the theory of party building, including a series of important guiding principles on party building in the new era by Deng Xiaoping and other revolutionaries of the older generation.

In conclusion, Lu Rongjing said: The tasks for the next five years are glorious and yet arduous. On our road of advance, there are difficulties as well as challenges, and the road is full of hopes and opportunities. Let us, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, exert ourselves, work hard with one heart and one mind, advance in a pioneer spirit, and strive together with party members and people all over the province for scoring new successes in Anhui's socialist modernization drive!

Elections Held

OW0803223890 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 90

[Text] The Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee elected by the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress held its first plenary session in Hefei on the afternoon of 3 March to elect members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial party committee and its secretary and deputy secretaries.

Comrade Lu Rongjing, entrusted by the presidium of the fifth provincial party congress, presided over the first plenary session. Forty-one members of the provincial party committee should have attended the plenary session, but only 39 attended because two were on sick or business leave. Nine alternate members should have attended the plenary session. Nine attended the session, thus securing a quorum.

Using secret ballots and making the number of candidates greater than the number elected, the session elected the nine members of the Standing Committee. They are as follows: Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, (Liu Guangcai), (Zhao Baoqing), (Wang Shengxun), (Shi Lei), and Shao Ming. The session elected Comrade Lu Rongjing secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and Fu Xishou, Meng Fulin, and Yang Yongliang deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee.

The session will be resumed on the morning of 4 March.

Fujian Soldiers, Civilians Emulate Lei Feng

OW0903031390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0845 GMT 5 Mar 90

[By reporter Chu Yanyi (5969 6056 5030) and correspondent Qiu Shengbin (6726 4141 2430)]

[Excerpt] Fuzhou, 5 Mar (XINHUA)—A new trend where the Army and the people join hands in emulating Lei Feng is sweeping through Fujian, on and off military camps. Basking in the new social trend, people shout with joy: "Lei Feng is back with us!"

Fujian has long enjoyed a fine tradition where the Army and the people are united and work side by side in promoting spiritual civilization and building a steel wall of defense. In early spring this year, Fujian's party, government, and military leaders, in view of the province's forward position in China's effort to open to the outside world, put their heads together and worked out a plan to launch a joint military and civilian campaign to emulate Lei Feng in an extensive, thorough, and lasting fashion and to advance socialist spiritual civilization to a new stage. Military and local authorities formed a joint coordination group, which was tasked with organizing, coordinating, and arranging joint military and civilian activities of emulating Lei Feng in the province and with setting goals for the various phases.

In the past two months or so, the party, government, military, and people across the province, with great political enthusiasm, have plunged themselves into the "joint emulation, joint construction" campaign, which focuses on the central task of serving the party, emphasizes learning the spirit of Lei Feng, and is targeted at cultivating a new generation of people with "ideals, morals, knowledge, as well as physical strength." Throughout Fujian, from factories and rural villages to organs and schools, and from leading military organs to sentry posts, various forms of activities have been launched to learn from Lei Feng. Since Lunar New Year's Day, close to 30 leading cadres of provincial and corps level have led personnel from departments concerned to 47 military units as well as civilian grassroots units in the province. They stayed in villages, factories, and schools, publicizing the spirit of Lei Feng and helping grassroots units solve their problems.

Military and local authorities in Fuzhou City jointly organized more than 20,000 cadres to go to factories, neighborhoods, villages, and military grassroots companies. They incorporated "emulate Lei Feng" activities in the educational campaign currently underway promoting adherence to the socialist road under the leadership of the party, and guided cadres, the public, and soldiers in learning from comrade Lei Feng, to establish a firm political stand, adhere to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and persist in the socialist orientation. By visiting and interviewing more than 30,000 households, they also helped solve production and living-related problems of more than 4,000 workers from over 100 troubled enterprises and of more than

1,130 households enjoying the five guarantees [childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing, and burial expenses by the people's commune] as well as extraordinarily impoverished households.

On top of that, the [Fuzhou] city party committee and government also launched and refined a number of practices aimed at maintaining close ties between the party and the people and between cadres and the people, including the practices of "providing useful services to the people," "cadres taking part in voluntary labor," "leading cadres attaching themselves to certain villages or households [ling dao gan bu lian cun lian hu dian 7325 1418 1626 6752 5114 2625 5114 2073 7820]," "leading cadres' reception days," and "leaders making friends with the people."

Military and local leaders in Xiamen, Zhangzhou, and Sanming even combined the "emulate Lei Feng" campaign with the "strive to be qualified public servants" drive and provided practical services to the people.

In their "emulate Lei Feng" activities, soldiers and civilians in Fujian Province acted in a down-to-earth manner to establish the new trend. Party, government, and military organs across the province launched the campaign of "establishing clean and highly efficient organs and being honest cadres," focusing the "emulate Lei Feng" campaign on improving the organs' work style. [passage omitted]

Shandong Participates in Lei Feng Activities

SK0903013890 Jinan Shandong Provincial Serv. in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 4 March, was designated as a day in which youths and juveniles throughout the province should render service to the people as a sign of emulating Lei Feng. In Jinan, the capital of the province, more than 500,000 soldiers and civilians took part in the day's activity of serving others as a sign of emulating Lei Feng, entitled "Lei Feng Is in Our Minds, and Service Should Be Made in the Spring City," organized by the provincial and Jinan City committees of the Communist Youth League [CYL].

Participating in the activity were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongchen, Zhao Zhihao, Li Zhen, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, He Guoqiang, Ma Zhongcai, Liu Peng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Ma Shizhong, Li Chunting, Zhang Ruifeng, Song Fatang, and Ding Fangming. Also participating in the activity together with Jinan's soldiers and civilians were Su Yiran, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who was staying in Jinan; party and government leaders

of Jinan City; and responsible comrades of the provincial Military District, the provincial headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and pertinent organs directly under the provincial authorities. [passage omitted]

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Discusses Spring Plowing

HK0703132190 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Mar 90

[Text] Yesterday evening, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government jointly held a telephone meeting attended by the responsible persons of various cities and counties of Guangdong.

At the meeting, Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, demanded that the party and government leaders at all levels brace up, strengthen confidence, and speed up spring plowing production, afforestation, and all types of rural work in a down-to-earth manner and make more contributions to the building of both the socialist spiritual civilization and the socialist material civilization in Guangdong.

After fully affirming the achievements made by Guangdong in carrying out farmland capital construction, building water conservancy projects, and carrying out spring plowing production last winter and this spring, Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that this year, in order to reap another good agricultural harvest on the basis of last year's bumper harvest, Guangdong is bound to face a multitude of difficulties. Therefore, party and government leaders at all levels must keep sober-minded and make redoubled efforts in this regard.

Comrade Lin Ruo stressed that in order to reap a good agricultural harvest in 1990, Guangdong must rely on advanced science and technology. To this end, all areas concerned in Guangdong must extensively carry out mass activities aimed at increasing agricultural output, build more high-yield farmland, and organize the broad masses of the peasants to employ advanced farming methods and techniques, such as the advanced sugarcane planting technique.

Comrade Lin Ruo said that the cadres at all levels, who have pledged to go to work in the rural areas, must cultivate the mentality of serving the grassroots level, overcome bureaucratism, carry out in-depth investigations and research, actively take the initiative in helping the grassroots level solve problems, help the peasants overcome difficulties and solve problems, and waste no time in carrying out spring plowing, sowing, and planting activities.

Comrade Lin Ruo also demanded that all areas in Guangdong make persistent efforts to carry out afforestation and guarantee the quality of afforestation. Lin Ruo said that after a few years of efforts, Guangdong has

achieved marked results in her afforestation work. However, all the comrades concerned should not slacken their efforts, but should maintain a fine work style and morale in the years ahead. Each and every county should learn from Xinhui County and strive to comprehensively accomplish all afforestation quotas.

Ling Botang, vice governor of Guangdong Province, made specific arrangements for Guangdong's agricultural production and demanded that all areas concerned mobilize the broad masses of the people to set off a new upsurge of spring plowing production with stress on spring sowing and plowing as well as afforestation.

Guangdong SEZ Postpones Political Reform Body

HK0903022590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 9 Mar 90 p 11

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] A body set up to consider political reform in Shenzhen is to be abolished as plans to turn the city into a Hong Kong-style special administrative zone have been put on hold, sources said yesterday.

The Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee has decided that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Political System Reform Office (PSRO) be merged with the committee's Policy Research Office, which mainly concerns economic development.

The office has been abolished as it is no longer working on any radical political reforms for Shenzhen and Beijing is taking a more cautious step towards the matter, the Shenzhen sources said yesterday.

The PSRO, headed by a party deputy-secretary, Mr Qin Wenjun, lost its relevance when Beijing put a brake on political reform after the June 4 massacre and again after the rapid changes in Eastern Europe.

"The decision to abolish the office was made not long ago and details about how to merge the two offices are being discussed," the sources said.

"We are told that Beijing is seriously watching political reforms in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

"At the moment, we are not encouraged to take any radical step," said another source.

The PSRO was established in 1988 to work on plans to give Shenzhen more administrative authority.

The original plan was that Shenzhen became a special administrative zone based on Hong Kong's system in which its chief executive would report directly to the central government and that the city would have its own legislative organ.

The sacked party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang once instructed that Shenzhen should not only be a special economic

zone but should also be turned into a political special zone so as to prepare for Beijing's take over of Hong Kong in 1997.

In the past two years, the Shenzhen PSRO has been researching Hong Kong laws and regulations relating to the administration in preparation for the establishment of its own legislative system.

That is why Shenzhen is the only special economic zone in the country without its own people's congress, which is normally the highest law making body of a regional government in China.

"Shenzhen had intended to establish its own Legislative Council rather than a people's congress, which needs approval from the provincial or even the national people's congresses to make certain laws," said the sources.

However, the plan was controversial even when Mr Zhao was in power.

During last year's National People's Congress session, many delegates opposed plans to grant law making power to Shenzhen since it did not have its own people's congress.

"Their theory was that under the socialist system—which stipulates the people's congress as the highest law making body—it is not proper for Shenzhen to be an exception. They thought that without a people's congress in Shenzhen, the socialist system is not being implemented one hundred percent," said one source.

It was decided last March that Shenzhen should establish its own people's congress as soon as possible. Yet Shenzhen's plan was to make it a highly independent law making body different from other local congresses.

"Shenzhen is still negotiating the matter with Beijing. Hopefully the municipal people's congress could be established by the end of this year," said another source.

"We hope it will be one similar to our original plan although under a different name," he said.

Shenzhen has not given up its effort to introduce certain Hong Kong-style administrative laws.

"Beijing always encouraged Shenzhen to introduce Hong Kong economic laws. But it has certain reservations about introducing administrative laws from Hong Kong," said one source.

"However, we think we can still learn the good points from Hong Kong so as to improve our system."

Guangdong SEZ Cracks Counterfeit Passport Ring

HK0503083190 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1004 GMT 4 Mar 90

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Recently, acting upon reports from the masses, Shenzhen City Public Security Bureau cracked down on

a gang which sold counterfeit Thai passports, and arrested the culprit, Peng X-fu, a person from Hong Kong.

Peng X-fu recently colluded with a person named Ji, who came to Shenzhen for a short stay, and they sold counterfeit Thai passports. They moved about in the Shenzhen area looking for targets, who have to hand over only 30,000-40,000 Hong Kong dollars and a photo, to obtain a counterfeit Thai passport. Since last May, Peng X-fu has sold a total of 14 counterfeit Thai passports himself, making more than 300,000 Hong Kong dollars.

After investigation, it was found that among the persons who have bought the counterfeit Thai passports, other than a minority of people who have permanent households in Shenzhen, the majority of them are from other localities. Regarding these persons who have bought the counterfeit passports, the public security organs have already handled them by confiscating their passports and putting them into administrative custody.

Henan PLA Group Promotes Lei Feng Emulation

HK0503123990 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Text] The Zhengzhou Military Sub-District Party Committee yesterday adopted a decision, calling on cadres in charge of the People's Armed Forces departments and [words indistinct] and the militia of the whole district to go into action immediately, to launch an upsurge of learning from Lei Feng.

The decision called on the People's Armed Forces departments at the county and district levels to launch a large-scale and deepgoing campaign to learn from Lei Feng, and do good turns among all young people to be recruited into the army and organize them to read Lei Feng diary, tell stories about him and sing songs praising him in the first half of March, while promoting the conscription work.

The decision also set 4 March as the day of learning from Lei Feng for organs, direct subordinates and the People's Armed Forces departments under the Zhengzhou Military Sub-District, and called on all units to organize a large-scale activity of giving publicity to emulation of Lei Feng in the major streets of areas under their jurisdiction. Moreover, organs of the Zhengzhou Military Sub-District are called for selecting a day of learning from Lei Feng every three months and to persistently carry forward the activity in depth.

Henan Secretary Attends Women's Day Rally

HK0803085390 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Excerpts] This morning, women of all walks of life in Zhengzhou held a rally in the Henan People's Theater in Zhengzhou to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day.

Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, attended the rally.

On behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Zhao Di extended holiday greetings to the Henan women working on all fronts and engaged in all walks of life.

He said that over the past year, Henan Province has achieved marked results in carrying out the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; further strengthened and improved party-building work and ideological and political work; and made much headway in building socialist spiritual civilization and all types of undertakings. All these achievements are doubtless inseparable from the great contributions made by the broad masses of women in Henan and have embodied a lot of hard work done by them. Practice over the past few decades has established out that Henan women are an indispensable force in Henan's economic construction and development.

Comrade Zhao Di called on the broad masses of women in Henan to conscientiously study and implement to the letter the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, consciously keep closely in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically, politically, and in their actions, constantly improve their own quality, and become a new generation of socialist women with lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and a sense of discipline.

He demanded that the women's federations at all levels in Henan practically strengthen their own organizational building, send cadres to the grass-roots level to promote the work there, and unite the broad masses of women.

Comrade Zhao Di also urged the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels to practically support the work of the women's federations at all levels, attach growing importance to the work of selecting and promoting women cadres, and create a favorable social environment for the growth and advancement of women cadres.

(Yang Diru), president of the Henan Provincial Women's Federation, also delivered a speech at the rally.

Comrade (Yang Diru) demanded that women throughout Henan adhere to the CPC leadership and the socialist road, actively take part in the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform, and make greater contributions to the realization of a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Henan's economy. [passage omitted]

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Cheng Weigao, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Henan Province, Zhao Di, Hu Xiaoyun, and

Yao Minxue, deputy secretaries of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and others also had a group photo taken with all the women representatives at the rally. [passage omitted]

Henan Seeks To Maintain, Improve Rural Policies

OW0703115390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1052 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 7 (XINHUA)—Authorities of Henan, one of the leading agricultural provinces in China, stressed that the province will maintain and improve the existing rural policies, strengthen comprehensive development of agricultural resources and improve agricultural support services.

The grain output of the province in central China reached 31.494 billion kg last year, which was 6.8 percent more than in 1987 and the highest in the province's history.

Provincial Communist Party Secretary Yang Xizong pointed out that the household contract responsibility system should be continued as a long-term policy.

Yang said the contract period for cultivated land should be no less than 15 years. As for mountain and forest land, contracts should be prolonged for 30 or 50 years.

Governor Cheng Weigao said that this year emphasis will be placed on improving the responsibility system, strengthening the comprehensive development of agriculture and developing new technology.

Henan has a population of 80 million, which makes it the second most populous province after Sichuan, and more than 87 percent of the people there are engaged in agriculture.

The province has 6.93 million hectares of farmland, of which 70 percent are low-yield land. The province plans to increase irrigation facilities, ameliorate soil and disseminate agro-techniques to improve the low-yield land.

Hubei Secretary Attends Lei Feng Forum

HK0703133990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Excerpts] From 3 March to 4 March, the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the Political Department of the Hubei Provincial Military District, and the Hubei Provincial CYL [Communist Youth League] Committee jointly held a forum in Wuchang, which was attended by the advanced individuals who have excelled in activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng. [passage omitted]

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, Zhao Fulin and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretaries of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, and Zhong Shuqiao, members of the Standing Committee of the Hubei

Provincial CPC Committee, and others met with all the participants at the forum and took photos with them.

Comrade Qian Yunlu delivered a speech at the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Qian Yunlu said that all comrades must learn from Lei Feng's firm belief in communism, must adopt a clear-cut stand in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, conscientiously study science, technology, and all sorts of knowledge, serve the people heart and soul, advocate selfless spirit in the whole society, work hard, and become professionally competent so as to make more contributions to the party and the socialist modernization cause.

(Wang Zhongnong), director of the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, and responsible persons of the Political Department of the Hubei Provincial Military District and the Hubei Provincial CYL Committee also held discussions with the participants at the forum on how to further the campaign aimed at learning from Lei Feng. [passage omitted]

Hubei Secretary Attends Court Work Conference

HK0803024590 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The five-day 15th provincial court work conference concluded in Wuchang today. It reviewed the work of last year, apportioned the duties for this year, and commended 50 advanced collectives of the province's courts at different levels.

Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial People's Government attended the meeting, including Guan Guangfu, Zhao Fulin, Chen Ming, Huang Zhizhen, Zhong Shuqiao, Tian Qiyu, and Li Daqiang.

Zhao Fulin and Tian Qiyu spoke at the meeting. Leaders of the provincial party committee pointed out that people's courts at all levels of the province achieved great successes in their work last year, and in particular in the struggle against the riots, and courts at different levels maintained a high level of unity with the party Central Committee and made their contributions to social stability of Hubei. In 1989, courts at different levels of the province tried more than 230,000 cases of all kinds, recovering more than 24 million yuan for the state, retrieving illegal loans of 230 million yuan, and returning misused funds of 730 million yuan to the spheres of production and commodity circulation, thus promoting economic construction. [passage omitted]

Li Qifan, provincial Higher People's Court president, delivered a work report at the meeting, and Zhong Shuqin, provincial People's Procuratorate chief procurator, called on all representatives at the meeting.

Hunan Holds Lei Feng Emulation Forum

Meeting Opens

HK0803031790 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial Forum on Learning From Lei Feng, which was jointly held by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district, opened grandly on 4 March 1990 in Wang Cheng County, birthplace of Lei Feng. Leaders of the party, Government, and Army, including Liu Fusheng; Chen Bangzhu; Wang Zhiguo; Xia Zhangzhong; (Li Jianguo); (Wu Aiqun); (Wen Guoqing); (Yao Qiuru); (Jin Feng); (Qi Yanheng); Wang Zhongfu, secretary of the Changsha City party committee; Wang Keying, city mayor; and others attended yesterday's forum.

Zhang Baoshun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL], extended greetings at the meeting. The forum was presided over by Xia Zhangzhong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee.

The items under discussion at this meeting were: Summing up and exchanging experiences in learning from Lei Feng; commending models; and studying and make preparations for questions regarding how to continue the learning from Lei Feng movement at a deeper level. (Meng Kuxing), commander of the provincial military district, was the first to deliver a speech at the meeting. He said: This forum on learning from Lei Feng is a meeting for exchanging experiences in learning from Lei Feng and is also a mobilization meeting for the Army and people throughout the province for thoroughly organizing activities for learning from Lei Feng. Carrying out the activities of learning from Lei Feng under the new historical conditions is needed by our times and the building of the two civilizations.

Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered an important speech on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district. He said: Our province's unswervingly and persistently organizing the learning from Lei Feng activities has reaped gratifying results with respect to bringing up new people with four haves and to promoting the economic and social development of our province. [passage omitted]

When talking on how to continue the learning from Lei Feng activities at a deeper level under the new situation, Comrade Liu Fusheng stressed: At present, we must be fully aware of the great significance of leaning on and learning from the spirit of Lei Feng during this new period. We must firmly stick to the direction of learning from Lei Feng and make efforts to train young people

with the four haves in consideration of the questions of for whom we live and how we should behave ourselves. [passage omitted]

Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Zhang Baoshun, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Wang Zhongfu, secretary of the Changsha City party committee; and (Peng Zhenxiang), secretary of the Guangceng County party committee, also delivered speeches.

Responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, the Political Department of the provincial military district, the provincial people's armed police corps, the provincial Civil Administration Department, the provincial Education Commission, the provincial Working Committee for Universities and Colleges, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, and military subdistricts and propaganda departments of various prefectural, city, and county party committees attended the forum. Over 150 representatives of individuals and collectives which have done well in learning from Lei Feng from various localities and units of the province also attended. [passage omitted]

Meeting Ends

HK0903043390 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Text] The forum of advanced individuals and collectives of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps that have done well in learning from Lei Feng, which lasted four days, ended on the afternoon of 4 March 1990 in Changsha.

Zhang Baoshun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League (CYL); (Li Jianguo), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee of the CYL; and (Wen Kuxing), commander of the provincial military district, attended the closing session. Major General (Lu Shouyan), deputy political commissar of the Armed Police Corps read the decision of the party committee of the Armed Police Corps on thoroughly carrying out the activities of learning from Lei Feng and vigorously training revolutionary soldiers, who are always qualified politically and possess the qualities of the four haves.

The meeting announced a notice of commendation for 35 collectives, including the 7th Detachment, 4th Squadron, the Beijing Headquarters of the Armed Police Corps, and 4) individuals, including (Duan Jianxing), a clerical worker of the Political Department in the detachment of Xiangtan City under the Hunan Headquarters of the Armed Police Corps.

Delegates participating in the meeting will visit Shaoshan and (Guangming) Building today. After that they will leave Hunan, one by one.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Secretary Attends Supervision Conference

HK0903072390 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial Conference on Supervision Work began in Guiyang yesterday.

The conference is aimed at summing up Guizhou's supervision work in 1989 and making arrangements for 1990 with a view to further improving and promoting Guizhou's supervision work. [passage omitted]

In 1989, Guizhou supervision organs investigated and cracked a total of 2,895 discipline violation cases, settled more than 2,380 such cases, and disciplined 2,068 people, among whom were two cadres at provincial department level and 49 cadres at county or department level. They also turned over more than 270 people to the judicial organs at all levels for punishment. By investigating and cracking these cases, Guizhou supervision organs recovered more than 14 million yuan for the state.

The conference put forward the following main tasks for Guizhou supervision organs to accomplish in 1990: 1) To continue to carry out in-depth struggle against corruption and concentrate all efforts on investigating and cracking major and serious cases; 2) To strengthen supervision and law enforcement at all levels in the course of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; 3) To further push ahead with the building of a clean government; and 4) To strengthen the building of Guizhou's supervision contingent and accomplish all supervision tasks.

Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference yesterday and delivered a speech entitled "Make Continued Efforts To Build a Clean Government in Guizhou" at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed that supervision organs have always played an important role in the struggle against corruption and always shouldered a heavy responsibility in guaranteeing the healthy development of the CPC cause. The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee will continue to resolutely support the work of Guizhou's supervision organs. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must further push ahead with the struggle against corruption and take it as a life-and-death struggle with a vital bearing on the very existence and development of the CPC. The success or failure of the current struggle against corruption is bound to have a decisive effect on whether or not the CPC will be able to accomplish its historical mission. Under the

current historical conditions, in the course of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, and at a crucial moment when socialism faces a serious challenge, all comrades must make redoubled efforts to conscientiously carry out the struggle against corruption.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out that up to now, some units in Guizhou have not yet placed the struggle against corruption on their agenda and have not yet made any serious attempt to investigate and crack certain cases exposed by the masses, or have even deliberately delayed the investigation and handling of such cases. This is an erroneous attitude which must be discarded and it is necessary to strictly discipline all cadres and units found to have adopted this attitude. Supervision work is an important aspect of the work of the CPC and also an important aspect of the work of the people's government. In order to consolidate state power, improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen the reform, and carry out economic construction, it is necessary to carry out and improve all supervision. Therefore, all CPC committees and people's governments must become a strong backup force for all supervision organs and must adopt a clear-cut stand in supporting the work of all supervision organs.

Tibet Focuses Efforts on Economic Development

OW0903083090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0651 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region will focus on boosting productivity and raising the people's living standards, according to Hu Jintao, secretary of the regional Communist Party committee.

The secretary explained, "Economic development is the foundation of social order."

As an ethnic-minority autonomous region, Tibet will make full use of the special policies and flexible measures given to autonomous regions by the state in line with its local conditions and speed up the development of its natural resources.

Thanks to joint efforts made by officials and people of all nationalities in Tibet, Hu noted, the gross industrial and agricultural output value last year increased by three percent over the previous year, and the region's grain output reached a record 532,500 tons.

The price index in Lhasa, the regional capital, was lower than in the previous year, and 630 households were moved into new buildings constructed or renovated with 13 million yuan (about 2.77 million U.S. dollars) allocated by the city government.

It is learned that the city plans to invest another 13 million yuan this year on housing construction.

From 1952 to 1989 the central government subsidized Tibet to the tune of 13.3 billion yuan and invested a total of 3.4 billion yuan in its capital construction.

Hu noted that as 80 percent of Tibet's population are farmers and herders, the region must first concentrate on improving its agriculture and animal husbandry.

Hu added that Tibet will continue to strengthen the foundations of agriculture and animal husbandry, and set up a number of bases for marketable grain production, non-staple food processing, and the light and textile industries. In addition, centers for scientific experiments will also be set up.

The region will also expand thermal power stations and communication facilities, and boost education.

Tibet Makes Economic Progress in 1989

OW0803201290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1559 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Lhasa, March 8 (XINHUA)—Progress made by the Tibet Autonomous Region in the past year is reflected by a stable political situation, steady economic development and the peaceful and contented lives of local people.

The region harvested a record 532,500 tons of grain last year, a five percent increase over the previous year.

The region's industrial production in the year increased 9.4 percent increase to bring output value up to 221 million yuan. Its handicraft industry generated more than 41 million yuan in output value.

Tibet's total volume of imports and exports last year reached 30.67 million U.S. dollars, up 39 percent over the previous year, according to the region's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.

While cutting down the scope of capital construction nationwide, the central government increased investment in capital construction in Tibet to speed up its construction and development. Last year, the region invested 669 million yuan in capital construction, 15.3 percent more than the previous year.

To date, 1.3 billion yuan has been invested in building a dozen important projects in energy, communications, agriculture and live-stock breeding in Tibet. Construction is well under way.

Economic development has improved the lives of local people. Last year, the per capita income of farmers and herdsmen in the region reached 397 yuan, six percent more than the previous year. In Caigongtang Township in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, per capita income was 950 yuan last year. About 92 percent of the households in the main village of the township have built new houses.

In the past year, maintenance projects were begun on a number of monasteries and ancient buildings. Last

October, more than 10 million yuan was allocated to repair a one-thousand-year-old monastery. Another 35 million yuan was allocated for maintenance of the Potala Palace. The work is in progress.

Bianjue, a 72-year-old Tibetan, said it is a big event and a good thing for the people of Tibet that the Potala Palace is being repaired.

In the past year, the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government have paid great attention to the work of the region's People's Congress and the regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, listening to people's opinions and suggestions and improving the legal system so as to strengthen and develop the patriotic united front.

Five local regulations have been promulgated in line with the Chinese Constitution. A provisional regulation on work supervision by the standing committees of local people's congresses at different levels in the region was passed in February.

In the past year, the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress actively made inspection tours and investigations.

Also in the past year, the policies on nationalities and religion have been further implemented. Local authorities have allocated 100,000 yuan for this year's summons ceremony.

Yunnan People's Congress Ends, Sets Tasks

HK0803150690 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress successfully ended in Kunming this morning after satisfactorily completing all the agenda. The session called on the people throughout the province to rally more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core and, under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, to exert themselves, unite as one, work hard, make a big stride forward, fulfill this year's tasks, and score new successes in improving and rectifying the economy and deepening reform.

Li Guiying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the Presidium, presided over the closing ceremony this morning. [passage omitted]

Li Guiying said, deputies to the current session have taken the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee as a guiding principle in fulfilling the duties and responsibilities entrusted by the people, with focus on maintaining stability and unity, improving and rectifying the economy, and deepening reform. In particular they have profoundly discussed major problems concerning the province's socialist construction and economic development as well

as the urgent needs of the people of all nationalities in the province. They have set this year's tasks and targets for endeavor, raised many useful opinions and suggestions on the work of state organs at the provincial level, and sincerely criticized the shortcomings of these organs' work. This serves as a good encouragement for improving these organs' work. This session embodies the spirit of democracy and practicality, which has made it possible for the session to arrive at a consensus, exert the participants, and achieve unity. This session will certainly play a major role in mobilizing the people of all nationalities throughout the province to unite as one and surmount difficulties, in further implementing the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, in adhering to the four cardinal principles, in opposing bourgeois liberalization, in improving and rectifying the economy, in running a clean administration, and in promoting the province's two socialist civilizations.

Then Li Guiying announced the Third Session of the Seventh Yunnan Provincial People's Congress successfully close. [passage omitted]

Yunnan Governor Delivers Work Report

HK0903010190 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Provincial Governor He Zhiqiang emphatically pointed out in his government work report at the Third Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress: To do this year's economic work of the province well, we should make efforts to improve economic results to maintain stable industrial production growth.

He continued: This year's industrial production is still faced with numerous difficulties and problems. To maintain a certain growth rate in industrial production, we should depend on the working class heart and soul, arouse the enthusiasm of workers and staff members, tap potentials, and follow the path of yielding more output and bigger economic returns and calling for smaller investments. First, in accordance with the state's industrial policies, it is necessary to rationally readjust the industrial structure through administrative means and economic levers to improve the overall industrial efficiency. Second, it is necessary to step up technological advancement in enterprises. The provincial government lays stress on promoting technological transformation in key industries and enterprises that are supported by the state. The masses should be aroused to go all out for technological innovation, more advanced technologies should be imported, and attention must be paid to the work of digesting and absorbing the imported technologies and encouraging workers to blaze new trails. Third, vigorous efforts should be made to improve enterprise management. [passage omitted]

The governor also said that to do this year's economic work of the province well, it is necessary to actively and prudently deepen reform in various fields and open up more widely to the outside world. He emphasized: In the

period of economic improvement and rectification, reform should be carried out around the task of economic improvement and rectification and serve the objective of economic improvement and rectification. [passage omitted]

He continued: It is necessary to deepen reforms in enterprises. The major tasks for enterprise reform this year are mainly to improve the enterprise management contract responsibility system, straighten out the commodity circulation order, strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control, and continue to conduct reform experimentation in some selected enterprises. The governor pointed out: Opening up our province more widely to the outside world is our persistent policy. Proceeding from the features of Yunnan's location in the country, we should make good use of the advantages of the province's inland ports to accelerate the development of friendly exchanges and economic cooperation with our neighboring countries, and even with Southeast nations, while continuing to consolidate and expand friendly exchanges and economic and trade relations with all countries and regions of the worldwide, including the developed nations. We hope we will create a new situation in this field of work in a few years and build Yunnan into a major land thoroughfare for the opening up our country to the outside world.

Governor He Zhiqiang also stressed in his report: To do this year's economic work of our province well, we should keep the market stable, control prices, and make proper arrangements for the people's life. Keeping the urban and rural markets stable, controlling the general level of retail prices, and gradually lowering the inflation rate are the basic tasks for economic improvement and rectification and have a bearing on improving the people's living standards, setting their minds at ease, and stabilizing the overall political situation. [passage omitted]

Yunnan Armed Police Arrest Three Armed 'Ruffians'
HK0903044390 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] At 2100 or so on 3 March, fighters of the Second Detachment of Yunnan Armed Police Corps (Wang Bo) and (Huang Keli), who were on duty at Kunming Railway Station, and Comrade (Zhong Yingchun), a former duty squad leader who would be discharged from active service soon, and others fought, risking their lives, with three ruffians carrying guns, in the First Waiting Room of Kunming Railway Station. They bravely snatched their guns, prevented a major bloody event from happening, and protected the safety of the passengers.

On the evening of 3 March, Armed Policemen (Wang Bo) and (Huang Keli) searched two ruffians who mingled themselves among the passengers and discovered two grenades and a lodged Type-54 pistol. Seeing that the event was exposed, one of the ruffians quickly drew his pistol from his back. Armed Policeman (Huang Keli)

sensed that the situation was far from good; he dashed forward, and grabbed the hands of this ruffian with all his strength. (Zhong Yingchun), former duty squad leader who was about to retire, also rushed forward regardless of his own safety; he grasped the barrel, propped the muzzle against his own thigh, and locked the safety of the pistol at the risk of his own life. Eventually, with the help of other armed policemen who quickly arrived after learning the news, of public security cadres and policemen, and of an Air Force officer, they overwhelmed the ruffians.

A preliminary interrogation revealed that this group of ruffians consisted of three persons—(Bai Chuncheng) and (Yang Yuming) from Beijing, and (Gong Xiaolin), a peasant from Wuwei County of Anhui Province. It was found that they possessed two Type-54 pistols, 96 pistol bullets, two grenades, and three daggers.

In the morning of 4 March, Vice Provincial Governor Zhao Tingguang arrived at Kunming Railway Station to visit the fighters of the duty squad of the Armed Police; he praised the Armed Police fighters for being brave and tough, handling matters neatly and efficiently, and rendering outstanding service to the people.

In the morning of 5 March, the CPC Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Armed Police Corps made a decision: Give Sergeant (Zhong Yingchun), who is about to retire, and Privates (Wang Bo) and (Huang Keli), Merit Citation, Second Class, as well as the title of "Learn-from-Lei Feng Model."

North Region

Reportage on Activities of Beijing's Li Ximing

Greets Specialists

SK0903041890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A timely snow, that was falling thick and fast on 28 January, gave the first spring in the 1990's the promise of a good harvest. Despite the cold weather and the snowfall, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee; Wang Xian, chairman of the municipal advisory commission; and Huang Chao, vice mayor of the municipality, went to the living quarters of the teaching staff of Agricultural University, Qinghua University, and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences to offer Spring Festival greetings to the scientists who have made outstanding contributions to agricultural production on the outskirts of Beijing.

On the early morning of 28 January, Li Ximing and his party first went to the living quarters for the teaching staff of Beijing Agricultural University and visited the family members of the late Professor Cai Xu, a specialist in wheat breeding and cultivation. Municipal leading comrades cordially talked with Wang Hao, widow of

Professor Cai Xu; and reviewed Professor Cai's achievements made during his lifetime. During his lifetime, Professor Cai went deep to the rural areas on the outskirts of Beijing, combined scientific research with practices of production, and made achievements in ensuring the stable, high yield of wheat. Comrade Li Ximing said: The party and the people will never forget the scientists who made outstanding contributions to the people. After that, municipal leading comrades also visited Lu Zihao, a specialist in vegetable growing; and Zheng Pirao, a corn-growing specialist.

After departing from Beijing Agricultural University, municipal leading comrades drove a car to the house of Zhang Guangdou, a professor of Qinghua University and a water conservancy specialist. Comrade Wang Xian and Professor Zhang are old friends and comrades-in-arms. Early in the 1950's and 1960's, they cooperated closely and accomplished several major water conservancy projects on the outskirts of Beijing. So, they gather together every year during Spring Festival days. [passage omitted]

After that, municipal leading comrades went to the Academy of Agricultural Sciences to visit Zhang Qiaosheng, a specialist in wheat breeding; and Li Bingtan, a hog-raising specialist. [passage omitted]

Greets Workers

SK0903024890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 January, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to the fire squadron [3194 7089 0022 7130] stationed in Fuyou Street, the Xichangan Street work office, and the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company to offer Spring Festival greetings to the comrades who stood fast at their posts.

When Li Ximing, Li Qiyang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; and Yuan Liben, secretary general of the municipal party committee, arrived at the fire squadron stationed in Fuyou Street, 97 fire commanders and fighters lined up to welcome them. Li Ximing cordially offered Spring Festival greetings to them. He said that each and every household would be reunited tonight but you had to be alert and work hard in order to safeguard the people in the municipality. On behalf of all people of the municipality, we thank you very much. He encouraged fire commanders and fighters to attend to linking fire prevention with fire fighting, strengthen training, and master modern management and technical means to achieve the fire control work in the 1990's and to ensure the safety of the capital. Fire commanders and fighters said in unison that they would stand fast at their posts and ensure safety for the Spring Festival. On behalf of the Xicheng District party committee and government, the neighborhood office sent them dumplings.

After that, Li Ximing and his party went along Fuyou Street toward the office of Xichangan Street, and called

on the cadres of the street office and neighborhood committee. He repeatedly stressed: The office is the foundation of political power. Only when roots are deep can leaves flourish. So, only when the foundation is deep-rooted can the political power be firm. He also asked about the work of the office.

Leaders, including Li Ximing, drove a car directly toward the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and arrived at the medium-thick steel plate plant. Accompanied by Comrades Zhou Guanwu and Zhao Changbai, leaders of the company, the leaders ascended the safe passageway and inspected the process from production of billet to that of thick and thin steel plates. Manager Zhao also explained the process of importing equipment and retrieving waste metals to Li Ximing and his party. Leaders, including Li Ximing, shook hands with workers who were on duty and extended regards to them. Workers responded with warm applause.

On the evening of 26 January, Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Li Zhijian, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Propaganda Department; and He Luli, vice mayor of the municipality, successively went to the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, the Beijing Television Station, and BEIJING RIBAO Agency, and extended cordial regards to the press workers who stood fast at their posts. Leaders encouraged them to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions and to further effectively attend to the party's news propaganda work.

On 26 January, Wu Yi, vice mayor of the municipality; and Li Runwu, assistant to mayor, went to the Beijing Railway Bureau, the municipal General Subway Company, and the Beijing Railway Station to offer Spring Festival greetings to the staff and workers. On behalf of the municipal government, Wu Yi and Li Runwu thanked the staff and workers of railway and subway stations for contributions they made to the people made in 1989, and hoped that they would make great achievements in the new year.

Attends Policemen Meeting

SK0903020790 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
26 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] At the assembly hall of the General Logistics Department on the morning of 25 January, the municipal party committee and the municipal government ceremoniously cosponsored a meeting to extend regards to the armed policemen and public security cadres and policemen. Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, made an important speech at the meeting.

Li Qiyang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the meeting.

On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal government, and all people of the municipality, Li Ximing extended lofty respects to the armed policemen and the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen of the public security bureau, the security bureau, the reform-through-labor bureau, and the public security and traffic management bureau who had achieved immortal deeds in last year's struggle for checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and made great contributions to safeguarding the capital's social order, stability, and unity; deeply mourned over the martyrs who had bravely sacrificed their lives during the struggle of quelling the turmoil; and extended cordial regards to their families.

Li Ximing spoke highly of the great achievements made by the armed policemen and the public security cadres and policemen during the struggle for checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. He said: Through the struggle you have proved that you are worthy of being the guard of the people and the capital, the strong guard of the socialist cause, and the contingent with awareness and combat effectiveness that the party and the people can totally trust. The party and the people will never forget the martyrs who bravely sacrificed their lives during the struggle. Their meritorious deeds will be immortal and forever engraved in the people's minds.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Li Ximing and Zhang Jianmin presented silk banners embroidered with the words "Models of Loving the People, Heroes of Quelling the Turmoil, Safeguard Our Capital, and the Whole Nation Extols the Deeds," and picture albums entitled "Millions Of People Rejoice" to the Beijing headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, the municipal public security bureau, the municipal security bureau, the municipal reform-through-labor bureau, and the municipal public security and traffic management bureau. The municipal party committee and the municipal government also presented to the armed policemen and public security cadres and policemen souvenir badges and souvenirs engraved with the words "Commemorate the Quelling of the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion." On behalf of all commanders and fighters of the armed police force and all public security cadres and policemen, Zhang Shiai, political commissar of the Beijing Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; and Shu Guangsheng, deputy director of the municipal public security bureau, made speeches at the meeting.

Wang Xian, Bai Jiefu, Zhang Jianmin, Meng Zhiyuan, Li Guang, Tie Ying, and Zhang Wenqi; and leaders of the Beijing headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and relevant bureaus attended the meeting.

Attends Festival Gathering

SK0903014390 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
25 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, more than 700 cadres of the Organization and Personnel Departments happily gathered together at the Beijing Hotel. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee; Lu Feng, director of the central Organization Department; and other leading comrades attended the gathering to extend Spring Festival greetings to the participants.

Li Ximing said: The past year was an unusual year in the political life of our country. During the course of halting the disturbances and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the broad masses of cadres of the Organization and Personnel Departments in the whole municipality experienced severe tests, maintained unity with the party Central Committee in terms of politics, ideology, and actions, and made great contributions. Today, let me extend heartfelt thanks to them. During this year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the center, we should further grasp party building and the building of leading bodies at all levels, and guarantee that the party's leadership at all levels are in the hands of Marxists.

In a speech, Lu Feng stressed: It is necessary to conscientiously strengthen the importance of party building, and continue to push the organizational and personnel work forward. Cheng Lianchang, vice minister of personnel, also gave a speech.

The gathering was presided over by Chen Guangwen, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Organization Department.

Wang Xian, Li Qiyuan, Wang Guang, Zhang Jianmin, Meng Zhiyuan, and Zhang Peng, and others attended the gathering. The literary and art workers of the capital presented brilliant literary and art programs.

Attends Book Meeting

SK0903011790 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the publication of "The 10 Years of Reform in Beijing Municipality"—a book that reflects the tremendous achievements in the municipality's 10 years of reform—was held yesterday. The ceremony was presided over by Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal party committee. Attending the ceremony were Duan Junyi, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; leaders of Beijing Municipality, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Meng Zhiyuan, Yuan Liben, Zhang Mingyi, and Li Bokang; and leaders of the central departments concerned, including Xu Weicheng, He Guanghui, and Yang Jingyu, and veteran leaders of

Beijing Municipality, including Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Lu Yu, Zhang Dazhong, Han Boping, and Wang Lixing.

The book "The 10 Years of Reform in Beijing Municipality" is a huge collection of the works that the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government decided to compile and publish. This book has collected the important documents, typical experiences, summation reports, and theoretical articles of the municipal party committee, the municipal government, and all trades and professions in Beijing Municipality during the 10 years of reform and opening up. This book is divided into 12 parts—general documents, rural reform, enterprise reform, the socialist market, the reform of the macroeconomic management system, opening to the outside world, reform of the educational system, reform of the scientific and technological structure, reform of the ideology, culture, public health and sports, reform of the political system, and statistics data on social and economic development of Beijing Municipality during the 10 years of reform. This book has 1.62 million words and 220 pictures. [passage omitted] Li Ximing wrote the title of the book and Chen Xitong wrote the preface. This book was published by the Beijing Publishing House. The chief editor Duan Bingren introduced the editorial and publishing work at the ceremony.

In a speech, Duan Junyi pointed out: Reform is complicated. It will also evoke controversies. The publication of this book will help us sum up experiences, persist in reform, and further improve and deepen reform.

He Guanghui, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy, expressed congratulations on the book's publication.

Li Ximing gave a speech in which he said: During the 10 years of reform in Beijing Municipality, all trades and professions witnessed tremendous changes. After last year's disturbances in particular, we became firmer in upholding reform and unceasingly improved, deepened, and developed reform to a further extent. These achievements came from the vigorous efforts of the people throughout the province under the leadership of the central authorities and the enthusiastic support of the various central departments and various provinces and cities. Reform during the 1990s may be more difficult and the situation may be more complicated. As long as we uphold the line of the third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, adhere to the leadership of the CPC, uphold the socialist road, and resolutely maintain a stable situation, we will be able to deepen reform and successfully advance our socialist undertakings.

Attends Discipline Conference

SK0903003590 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Punishing corruption and successfully promoting honest performance of official duty constitute a

major task concerning the rise and decline and the life and death of the party and the state. With a spirit of responsibility to the party and history, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels should wage resolute struggles against corruption. Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, was full of emotion when he gave the aforementioned remarks at the municipal discipline inspection work conference, which concluded on 15 January. His speech was interrupted several times by the applause of the participants.

Comrade Li Ximing said: After the storm that occurred in late spring and early summer last year, our comrades in charge of party's work and discipline inspection work should conduct reflection from the perspective of the matters concerning the life and death of the party. Corrupt phenomena within the party and in society have seriously undermined the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, and the problem of corruption has affected the existence and development of our party. At present, some cadres do not understand the seriousness and danger of the problem of corruption, others dislike to hear about it, and still others are indifferent to it. We should clearly understand that we cannot win the trust of the people if we do not solve the problem of corruption within the party with firm determination and great efforts. Those who offend the masses will come to no good end.

He called for opposing political corruption as well as economic corruption when waging the anticorruption struggle. He said: Some people do nothing but sing the praise of the opinions of leading persons, and some cadres exert particular efforts to study unprincipled personal connections and ways to please leading persons and form small factions. Such a corrupt work style in violation of party principles creates political corrosion of our party, and such political corruption is more serious and harmful than economic corruption.

He urged: Discipline inspection cadres should not only support and protect reform but wage resolute struggles against corrupt phenomena. The mistakes in work actually resulting from a lack of experiences and low levels should be redressed through criticism, education, and summary of experiences. Those who are actually engaged in corrupt practices and law and discipline breaches, who are really indifferent to political discipline and commit all kinds of outrages, who are engaged in speculation and malpractice for selfish ends, and who gain personal interests by betraying the interests of the state should never be tolerated. We should wage resolute struggles against these people, and punish them according to party discipline and state laws.

Li Ximing encouraged discipline inspection cadres to be responsible to the party, the people, and history, successfully carry out discipline inspection work in line with party spirit, and fear no difficulty, contention, and confrontation with tough tasks. He said: The municipal

party committee will surely support the work of discipline inspection cadres. The municipal party committee and Discipline Inspection Commission will protect the comrades who are criticized and even framed up for conscientiously investigating and handling cases, and will strictly deal with those who are found to have framed up others.

Meng Zhiyuan, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the conference to summarize the 1989 discipline inspection work, and map out tasks for this year. He pointed out: This year, discipline inspection commissions at various levels should carry out their work with the focus on the two tasks of maintaining the continuous stability of the domestic political situation and maintaining the stable and coordinated development of the national economy. While strictly enforcing the party's political discipline, and resolutely resisting and opposing bourgeois liberalization, they should exert unremitting and firm efforts to struggle against corruption. In addition to thoroughly investigating and handling cases of embezzlement, bribe-taking, and speculation this year, discipline inspection commissions at various levels should emphatically investigate and handle cases on violations of the decisions of the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee, violations of the principle of democratic centralism, serious disrespect of organization and discipline, and interference and damage of the endeavor for improvement and rectification; cases on extravagance and waste; and cases of dereliction of duty and serious bureaucracy. Major targets to be investigated and dealt with are party and government leading organs, and leading cadres with party membership, including those at enterprises and institutions who violate party discipline and state laws. At present, particular attention should be given to overcoming leniency in enforcing discipline and handling cases, and the tendency of pleading for the cases of one's own unit. [passage omitted]

Attends Expert Gathering

SK0903010890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] The great hall of Beijing Hotel was filled with laughter on 15 January. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, and other leading comrades talked cheerfully with more than 600 experts and scholars who have made outstanding contributions to celebrate the Spring Festival together.

Chen Guangwen, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee, presided over the Spring Festival gathering, which was sponsored by the municipal party committee and government.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and government, Li Ximing extended cordial greetings and heartfelt gratitude to the experts who had made contributions to Beijing's industrial and agricultural production and construction in other fields in the past 40 years, particularly

in the past 10 years since reform and opening up started. He said: Many of you are unknown heroes working your hearts out for the four modernizations. We should give wide publicity to the selfless devotion and work achievements of the experts in various fields and further establish as a common practice respecting knowledge and talented people in society. It is hoped that everyone will continuously make new contributions to the motherland.

Zhao Zongnai, deputy director of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee and concurrently vice minister of the State Ministry of Personnel, extended Spring Festival greetings to the experts on behalf of the organization department of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of Personnel. Attending the gathering were Jiang Guanzhuang, vice minister of the State Ministry of Personnel; and Bai Jiefu, Li Qiyang, Yuan Liben, Ma Yaoji, Lu Yucheng and He Luli, municipal leaders. Colorful performances were given at the gathering by literary and art workers of our municipality.

Beijing Officials Pledge Link With Residents

HK0903042190 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] Senior officials of the Beijing municipal government pledged to have a closer link with the city residents. Deputy Mayor Zhang Jianmin said at a press conference yesterday [as published] that the city mayors will continue with the practice of each keeping close contacts with at least one university, one primary school, one factory and one specific institution he or she is in charge of. Each of them will also undertake to reply personally to three to six letters each week from the city residents to hear their complaints and solve their problems, said the deputy mayor.

Other mayors also answered questions at the news conference organized by the on-going third session of the ninth municipal People's Congress. Besides officials of the municipal government, more than 80 journalists from 40 news organizations at home and abroad, including 22 foreign reporters from the United States, Britain, France and Japan, attended the press conference.

This is the largest number of foreign correspondents ever attending a press conference held by the Beijing municipal government.

Mayor Chen Xitong said this showed the stability of the political situation in the capital.

Answering questions about the fund raising for the 11th Asian Games in Beijing this September, Deputy Mayor and Vice-Chairman of the Asiad Organizing Committee Zhang Baifa said that the total funds collected for the Asiad will reach its final goal of 600 million yuan (\$127 million), and "possibly more."

Mayor Chen said that he was "not worried" about the coming months, because the Chinese people are firmly

against any turmoil. "The few pessimistic factors will not play an important role," he said while answering a question from an American reporter.

Mayor Chen said no figures could be released in detail about the number of people arrested, accused, sentenced and in detention in the last April-June unrest, because the legal procedures are not finished so far, said the mayor, adding that the number was "very very small." He said Beijing is one of the best cities in the world which has good social orders, because there were only a few criminal cases in the city.

Mayor Chen also said China will not move its capital out of Beijing because of lack of water.

The mayor said although Beijing's two reservoirs Miyun and Guanting have been storing less water in recent years, the capital could still maintain its normal life by using water in a more saving way.

Reportage on Activities of Hebei's Xing Chongzhi

Addresses Jiang Letter

SK0903002090 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The letter written by General Secretary Jiang Zemin to all the staff members and workers of the Shijiazhuang No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Mill was delivered to the provincial capital Shijiazhuang amid the pops of firecrackers and the sound of gongs and drums, adding joy to the jubilant Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

The province and Shijiazhuang City held a rally on the afternoon of 26 January. Attending were Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, Li Haifeng, secretary of the Shijiazhuang City party committee, Luo Zhiling, mayor of Shijiazhuang City, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments. They studied the important letter from Comrade Jiang Zemin together with the cadres and workers of the mill. Xing Chongzhi read Comrade Jiang Zemin's letter and gave a speech. Li Haifeng read the "decision of the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee on conscientiously studying and implementing the important letter from General Secretary Jiang Zemin."

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's letter fully affirmed the efforts of the Shijiazhuang No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Mill in making progress despite difficulties, working hard in unison to get out of the difficulties, and achieving notable results in production and reform, and highly praised all the staff members and workers of the mill for having the spirit of being masters of the state and for a sense of responsibility as possessed by the working class, and for their noble character, great strength, and boundless confidence in the party.

Xing Chongzhi said: Led by its director Cui Zhicai, the printing and dyeing mill has successfully met the requirement for wholeheartedly relying on the working class, sparked the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of its masses of staff members and workers, and inspired their spirit of being masters of the state as possessed by the working class, thus overcoming numerous difficulties and improving itself continuously. At present, we are confronted with many difficulties. However, as long as we follow what Comrade Jiang Zemin has stressed again and again, conscientiously strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the people, uphold the party's mass line, and adhere to the basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and successfully carry out economic construction and the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. Xing Chongzhi said: The experiences and revolutionary spirit of the printing and dyeing mill are worthy of being learned from and extensively popularized by Shijiazhuang City and the province. The Shijiazhuang City party committee has made a decision to learn from and popularize the experiences of the printing and dyeing mill throughout the city. The provincial party committee should also issue a circular to encourage all localities to organize cadres and the public to conscientiously study and implement the letter from the general secretary and to popularize the experiences of the mill like Shijiazhuang City has done so that the experiences can yield positive results. [passage omitted]

Greets Retired Cadres

SK0903013190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] This morning, more than 100 retired veteran cadres gathered happily under the same roof to meet one another, to exchange regards, and to sit down to chat about their friendship and to greet the Spring Festival.

Amid enthusiastic applause, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended Spring Festival greetings to the retired veteran comrades on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and the provincial military district. He said: We have Spring Festival every year, but this year is different. First, after the severe struggle and test of the disturbances and rebellion during the period of spring to autumn last year, the situation and social order of our country have become increasingly stable and the people have treasured all the more the days when the political and administrative work was smooth, the people lived in harmony, the country was in peace, and the people led a secure life. Second, after one year of efforts, we have achieved initial success in improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform. The whole economic situation is being soundly developed. Third, we

have now entered the 1990s beginning this year. During the 1990s, based on the brilliant achievements we made in the 1980s, we should attain the target of realizing the second 100-percent increase in GNP. Fourth, the changes in the current international situation have shown more clearly that the party's basic line which our party has put forward and upheld is absolutely correct. Judging from the reality and future development, the quelling of the disturbances and rebellion is absolutely necessary. We should go all out to make the country strong, unite with and rely on the masses, and strive to manage all things well.

Xing Chongzhi said: The aforementioned four differences have shown that this year's Spring Festival is very unusual. This unusual age and the unusual situation and tasks have set unusual demands on us. The most important is to maintain political, economic, and social stability in our country. We need stability this year, next year, throughout the 1990s, and even the next century. Stability is above everything else and is an overriding task. It is the premise for doing all fields of work well.

Xing Chongzhi expressed hope that in the future, veteran comrades would continue to contribute their wisdom and experiences with a high sense of historical responsibility.

After Xing Chongzhi's speech, the retired veteran comrades attended recreation activities with great zest, such as guessing riddles, fishing, and shooting with laser guns.

Li Wenshan, Yue Qifeng, and Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Guo Zhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Shuguang, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Xie Feng, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and Yin Zhe, chairman of the provincial society of CPPCC friends, also attended the gathering.

Visits PLA Units

SK0903002390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 23 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently, on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people, the provincial, prefectural, and city party and government leaders respectively visited the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units to extend cordial regards to the Army and jointly celebrate Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, who conducted inspections in Zhangjiakou Prefecture, made a special trip to the PLA units stationed in the prefecture to visit commanders and fighters, and thanked them for their vigorous support to the disaster-stricken areas. At the dialogues, both Army and local leaders jointly explored new work arrangements, and

were determined to further bring into play the advantage of the Army and civilians jointly building spiritual civilization and to gain more new experiences and achievements in the new year.

On 22 January, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission respectively visited the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, and the armed police forces.

At the provincial military district, Li Wenshan, Yang Zejiang, and Li Feng; and Dong Xuelin, Zhang Chao, and Zhang Zhiqun, responsible comrades of the provincial military district, exchanged regards. Responsible comrades of the provincial military district said that the provincial leaders' concern and support have become an important guarantee for achieving their work. The leading comrades of the province said that this was their binding duty because the Army and the civilians are one family. Army and local leaders exchanged views on militia construction and national defense education. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Activities of Tianjin's Tan Shaowen Meets CPPCC Members

SK0903001590 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] From 19 February, members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] conducted the weekly activity of visiting and inspecting. According to the arrangements of the National CPPCC Committee, they conducted inspections in order to prepare for the Third Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee that will soon be convened.

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, called on them. After introducing the recent work situation of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, he said: The year 1990 is a crucial year in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. CPPCC members can understand many new situations and find some shortcomings and problems through conducting inspections in Tianjin under such a situation. He hoped that under the macro-background of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and through analyzing the reasons, the CPPCC members will set forth opinions and suggestions, and help improve the work of Tianjin.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor, introduced to the CPPCC members the situation of the municipality and

the work of opposing corruption, advocating administrative honesty, and sorting out and consolidating companies. He said: Generally speaking, the situation of Tianjin is good. However, some profound problems were exposed through improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and we must exert efforts to conscientiously solve them. He expressed that he will conscientiously listen to the suggestions and opinions set forth by the CPPCC members through the inspections so as to further improve the work.

Xiao Yuan, He Guomo, Huang Difei, and Kang Tiejun, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the municipal CPPCC Committee, joined the activity.

Members of the National CPPCC Committee who are in Tianjin will visit and inspect plants, rural areas, schools, and shops; will hold talks with the responsible persons of departments concerned on the issue concerning market depression; and will make suggestions and opinions in this regard.

Greets Court Conference

*SK0903004390 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Feb 90 p 1*

[Text] On the morning of 15 February, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee; and Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, met with all representatives participating in the municipal court work conference and the municipal judicial and administrative work conference.

Also meeting with the conference participants were some leading comrades, including Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Lichang, Wu Zhen, Lu Xuezheng, Li Yuan, Xiao Yuan, Wang Yongchen, Tao Yimin, and Li Jianguo.

On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Tan Shaowen extended cordial regards to the participants. He said: Over the past year, all comrades of the courts and the judicial and administrative departments across the municipality have made positive contributions to stabilizing the gratifying situation of Tianjin and have created an extremely good objective environment for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. So, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to all comrades of the courts and these departments for their assiduous work. This year is a crucial year in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. There must be a stable environment in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. So, the municipal party committee and the municipal government set forth that setting a sight on stability in doing everything is an important ideology for guiding this year's work. The

work of our courts and judicial and administrative departments is very important and directly related to the fact whether or not our Tianjin has a stable objective environment. At present, the task for achieving the court, judicial, and administrative work is extremely arduous. Therefore, I hope that, based on the existing achievements, we would further strengthen the construction of court and judicial and administrative work contingents, and improve their professional work and the setup of the system to continuously promote the progress of the work. I believe that through the conferences, we will certainly be able to improve the work of the courts and the judicial and administrative work.

Nie Bichu said in his speech: Over the past few years, the courts and the judicial and administrative departments have achieved good results and made positive contributions to stabilizing the situation in Tianjin. All of you have been working hard and have been clean and honest in performing your work. Thank you very much. From now on, we will also rely on you to stabilize the situation of Tianjin and promote the municipality's socialist modernization.

After the meeting, leading comrades and representatives participating in the conferences had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

Meets Award Winners

*SK0903005890 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Feb 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] On 15 February, the municipality held the 1990 meeting on the work for the aged. Present at the meeting were Municipal Leading Comrades Zhang Zaiwang, Lu Xuezheng, Shi Jian, and Pan Yiqing; and veteran Comrades Wang Enhui, Lu Da, Li Zhongyuan, and Xu Ming. Wearing red flowers and badges on their chests, 54 municipal representatives, who won the national award of old heroes with achievements and the national golden award for good children who respect the aged, were given awards at the meeting.

During the meeting, Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Lichang, Wu Zhen, Li Yuan, Xiao Yuan, and Li Jianguo met with the representatives participating in the meeting and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Tan Shaowen extended heartfelt greetings to the award winners and also wished all aged comrades good health and a long life. [passage omitted]

Zhang Zaiwang and Shi Jian made speeches at the meeting. They hoped that the aged comrades will conduct the education on patriotism and the fine traditions of the party among the broad masses of youngsters so as to have them become the people of a new generation who love the party, the motherland, and socialism.

Northeast Region

Quan Shuren Greets Artists at Liaoning Forum

SK0803083490 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 31 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 28 January, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Wenyuan, vice governor of the provincial government; Shen Xianhui, vice chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and leaders Guo Feng and Li Huang who have consistently been concerned with cultural and artistic undertakings gathered together with well-known personages of cultural and artistic circles, including Ma Jia, at the room for distinguished guests in the Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang. The timely snow added to the joy of Spring Festival. Leaders and artists extended greetings and sent best wishes to each other, spoke glowingly of the gratifying situation in the cultural and artistic spheres, and looked forward to the prospects of Liaoning's cultural and artistic circles. The forum was permeated with a warm and harmonious atmosphere.

At the forum, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Comrade Quan Shuren offered Spring Festival greetings to the personages of cultural and artistic circles of the province. Quan Shuren pointed out: The main trend of the province's cultural and artistic circles is good. Particularly, since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the broad masses of cultural and artistic workers have observed the principle that literature and art must serve the people and socialism, and have made contributions to enlivening the province's literary and artistic work. He hoped that in the new year, literary and artistic workers will make consistent efforts to ceaselessly blaze new trails and reap greater harvests. [passage omitted]

Comrades Guo Feng and Li Huang also made speeches at the forum. They hoped that artists would make further progress in the 1990's. Liu Yiyun, a veteran leader and an old friend of the provincial literary and art circles, who was unable to attend the forum due to illness, presented a special poem of greetings to the forum.

Quan Shuren at Liaoning Teachers' Gathering

SK0803083890 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 31 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] Institutions of higher learning in Shenyang City held a Spring Festival gathering in Liaoning University on the third day of the first month by the lunar calendar (29 January). Together with some 150 party and administrative leaders of 27 universities and colleges in Shenyang City, leaders of the province and Shenyang City jointly celebrated Spring Festival.

Present at the gathering were leaders of the province and Shenyang City, including Quan Shuren, Wang Julu,

Wang Wenyuan, Zhang Guoguang, Dong Wande, Lin Fuqing, Ding Shifa, Zhao Jincheng, Zhou Minglu, Li Xin, Pei Zhaolin, Ai Tingjun, and Xu Zhao. Dong Wande, deputy secretary of the Shenyang City party committee, said that institutions of higher learning had made great achievements in the past year. On behalf of the city party committee and government, he expressed thanks to them. He said: In the new year, institutions of higher learning will play a key role in further improving economic revamping, deepening reforms, and stabilizing society, the economy, and the people's feeling. Comrade Quan Shuren asked them to convey his Spring Festival greetings to all teaching and administrative staff and students of the province. He said: The year 1990 is the Year of the Horse. It is easy to till the land in the years of cattle and horse. There was a heavy snowfall on 28 January. A timely snow promised a good harvest. Concurrently, the comrades on the educational front will reap a bumper harvest. Last year, we experienced a severe test. However, the leading bodies of the institutions of higher learning in our province are good and strong. An overriding task at present is "stability." So, we must carry out our work closely in service of one focus and two basic points. During the Year of the Horse, we must gain an immediate victory simply because an old horse knows the way. We must not be careless but be conscientious in everything. On behalf of all teaching and administrative staff and students of Liaoning University and the party and administrative leaders of 27 universities and colleges, Professor Feng Yuzhong, president of Liaoning University, thanked the leaders of the province and Shenyang City for their trust and encouragement; and pledged to create a new situation where a horse takes the lead and 10,000 horses gallop ahead during the new year.

Heilongjiang Leader at Democratic Parties' Forum

SK0803071690 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 January, the provincial party committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce to hear a relay and to study the document of the CPC Central Committee, and hold a discussion on ways to persist in and improve the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the CPC leadership.

Attending the forum were Chen Xingjian, chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Wang Jinling, chairman, and Fu Shiyong and Hong Bokeng, vice chairmen of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League; Liu Huixian, chairman, and Zhao Shijie and Shen Genrong, vice chairmen of the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society; Guo Shouchang, chairman, and Zhu Yuancheng and Liu Tieliang, vice chairmen of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Chen Zhanyuan, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for

Promoting Democracy; Wang Zhitian, chairman, and Wang Naiqian, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; and Wang Fan, chairman, and Li Chunhe and Ju Hongcai, vice chairmen of the provincial committee of the Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Also attending were Sun Weiben, secretary, and Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Zhou Wenhua presided over the forum.

Tan Fangzhi, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines of the national forum of directors of the united front work departments of various provincial and municipal (autonomous regional) party committees. Meng Chuansheng, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, relayed the document of the CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Sun Weiben delivered a speech at the forum. He said: The document of the party Central Committee is very important. The provincial party committee prepares to further study it and master its guidelines so as to implement it more successfully.

He said: Through study of the document of the party Central Committee, we have ensured the following points. First, we have further clarified that multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the CPC leadership is a basic political system in our country. Through this system, we should unite and cooperate with various democratic parties in accomplishing the great causes of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating China. Second, we have further clarified that the political system of the communist party leadership and multi-party cooperation carried out in our country is an advantage and a characteristic of China's political system, which is fundamentally different from the multi-party system and the bipartisan system of the western capitalist countries, and is also different from the single-party system practiced in some socialist countries. It is a creation of the integration of Marxism and Leninism with the revolution and construction of China, and is a system of a socialist political party compatible with the national situation of China. Third, several decades of practice have proven that the various democratic parties of our country are indeed close comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe with the CPC, and that they constitute an important force of the patriotic united front of our country and one for safeguarding the stability and unity of our country, and for promoting socialist modernization and the unification of the motherland. Fourth, ours is a socialist country exercising the people's democratic dictatorship. The CPC is the core of leadership for the socialist cause, and is a ruling party. This is

a choice by history. The various democratic parties are the political alliance of the socialist laborers and the socialism-supporting patriots whom they have contacts with, close comrades-in-arms who accept the CPC leadership and cooperate with it in developing the socialist cause, and parties participating in government and political affairs. This is also decided by history. Fifth, "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" is the basic principle for the cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties. As ours is a ruling party, it is very necessary for it to hear various opinions and criticisms, and subject itself to the supervision of the masses. Democratic parties constitute an important channel through which people's opinions are reflected and their supervision exercised. Full development and strengthening of the role of democratic parties' participation and supervision in government and political affairs is very important to strengthening and improving the leadership of the communist party, promoting the socialist democratic politics, and maintaining a lasting stability and order of the country.

Sun Weiben said: Democratic parties of our province have made outstanding contributions to stabilizing and developing Heilongjiang. It is hoped that they will step up self-improvement, raise the quality of their members, and replenish and improve their leading bodies.

Sun Weiben concluded: Based on the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee, we hope that democratic parties will suggest ways and means for our province to tackle difficulties in economic development, play a role in clarifying the thinking of the people of various strata, and contribute their efforts to "develop the province through science and technology."

Northwest Region

Shaanxi Secretary Joins Lei Feng Activities

HK0803075590 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Mar 90

[Excerpts] On 4 March, some 200,000 people from all fronts and all walks of life in Shaanxi took to the streets of Xian to carry out activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng and fostering a fine mental outlook. [passage omitted]

Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Hou Zhongbin, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Shaanxi Province, and other provincial and Xian City leaders also joined the masses in the activities.

When interviewed by our reporters, Comrade Zhang Boxing said that now the Xian people saw with their own eyes the People's Liberation Army [PLA] officers and soldiers doing good things for the local people on the streets, showing concern and love for the local people,

and supporting the local government. He also called on all the people in Shaanxi to learn from the PLA officers and soldiers and develop the Lei Feng spirit.

Wang Xibin, commander of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, was also interviewed by our reporters. Comrade Wang Xibin said that 4 March was a special Sunday for the officers and soldiers of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District because they felt happy in doing good things for the local people and joining them in carrying out the activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng and fostering a fine mental outlook. [passage omitted]

Xinjiang Chairman's Work Report Stresses Stability

HK0903121990 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 7 March 90

[Text] In his "Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government Work Report," Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government, pointed out that national separatism is presently the main threat to the stability of Xinjiang. The struggle against national separatism is one of long-lasting political significance. At present, sweeping changes are taking place in all parts of the world. A handful of people who still stubbornly cling to the stand of bourgeois liberalization and a handful of separatists in China have not yet taken their defeat lying down, but are still coordinating with the foreign anti-China and anti-communist antagonistic forces from afar, and are carrying out separatist activities and sabotage against China. Therefore, all the comrades in Xinjiang must never slacken their vigilance.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat demanded that leaders at all levels in Xinjiang steadfastly safeguard the unification of the motherland as well as China's nationality solidarity, resolutely oppose separatism, bring into full play the might of the people's democratic dictatorship, resolutely oppose foreign intervention and infiltration as well as other types of separatist activities and sabotage staged by the foreign antagonistic forces, expose and crack down on a handful of scums of the Chinese nation, and severely crack down such criminal activities as reactionary propaganda and religious disturbances which undermine China's social stability and nationality solidarity.

State Aid Boosts Xinjiang Economic Development

OW0803184390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Urumqi, March 8 (XINHUA)—Industry has developed rapidly in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur

Autonomous Region in the past 40 years thanks to aid from the state and other provinces.

Forms of aid provided include financial, material and technological aid.

Xinjiang's annual total industrial output value is 11.8 billion yuan (about 2.4 billion U.S. dollars), 128 times more than that of 1949. The gross national product, total agricultural output value, revenue and per capita income have all doubled.

Over the past 40 years, the state has provided 24.4 billion yuan in subsidies to the region, 1.6 times more than the total revenue of the region during the period.

Subsidies in the past ten years reached 18.4 billion yuan.

With a state investment of 17.3 billion yuan in basic construction, fixed assets and production capacity, basic construction was increased by 60 percent.

Over the past 40 years, about 57 million tons of goods and materials have been transferred to Xinjiang, and 25.3 billion yuan worth of commodities were also allocated to the region.

Xinjiang now has a complete and modern industrial base. It includes iron and steel, coal, petroleum, electricity, machinery, textile, chemical, and nonferrous metals industries.

In the past ten years, the region has also set up Urumqi Petrochemical Works, Zepu Petrochemical Project and mines and railways with state allocations.

Projects currently under construction and planned include Manas Power Plant with an installed capacity of 800,000 kilowatts, a polyester project at Urumqi Petrochemical Works, a cement production line at Xinjiang Cement Plant with an annual capacity of 700,000 tons, and Dushanzi Ethyl Project with an investment of 2.525 billion yuan (about 50.1 million U.S. dollars) and an annual capacity of 140,000 tons.

Xinjiang's electricity-generating capacity has expanded 1,000 times in the past 40 years and the daily power production is 1.6 times more than that of 1949.

Crude oil production in Xinjiang has reached six million tons, sixth among the country's provinces and autonomous regions.

The 460-kilometer north Xinjiang railway is expected to be completed this year. This railway line connecting with a Soviet line at Alataw Pass will become a second land bridge connecting Asia and Europe.

Xinjiang now has 1,400 enterprises attached to various state departments. Their output value accounted for half of the region's total. These enterprises employ about 110,000 minority workers.

Article Views Concern Over Political Developments*HK0903074590 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 2*

["Random Talk" by Shih Chun-Yu: "The Mainland Shows Concern Over Taiwan's Political Situation"]

[Text] After quite some time, Beijing finally broke its silence over the intense struggle within Taiwan's Kuomintang [KMT] Party on the election of a "president and vice president". Speaking to a XINHUA reporter, an unnamed authority voiced worries over the political changes in Taiwan.

Actually, the feud resulting from the selection process of Li Teng-hui and Li Huan-zu as candidates for "president and vice president" at the Taiwan KMT's Provisional Plenary Session on 11 February had already signaled the coming internal struggle within the party. This has also aroused profound concerns among Chinese and Overseas Chinese at home and abroad.

The series of violent political incidents at the "National Congress" and "Legislative Yuan", particularly the uncivilized, rough scenes transmitted via live television coverage, all pointed toward this being an unusual struggle. On the surface, it appears that the younger, political reformist faction is opposed to the elderly "National Congress delegates" and "Legislative Yuan members" keeping the seats they have held for over 40 years. The younger faction charges that these "old delegates" want to hold on to their privileged position. However, there is another side to the story. Some elderly "legislative yuan members" and "National Congress delegates", backed by respected party and political personalities of Taiwan and non-Taiwan origins, have expressed alarm over the recent performance of Li Teng-hui. They feel that Li Teng-hui, through his insistence of having Li Huan as his running mate, shows an inclination for the "two du's [3747]". The "two du's" refers to dictatorship [du cai 3747 5932] and the "Taiwan independence movement" [tai du 0669 3747]. They prefer that Li's vice president be Chiang Wego. As this did not materialize they launched a joint petition to field a team composed of the solid Lin Yang-kang and Chiang Wego to challenge the two Lis. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that Li Huan, the incumbent "president of the Executive Yuan", has also become an anti-mainstream person. He publicly noted that there was nothing wrong in Lin-Chiang being nominated as candidates through a legal procedure.

The mainstream faction's Li Teng-hui and his important "strategist" Song Ch'u-yu did not anticipate the firm opposition of the anti-mainstream faction spearheaded by the party elders to his and Li Huan-zu's candidacies. On 3 March, he invited eight KMT party elders, including Chen Li-fu and Huang Shao-ku, for a meeting, hoping that they could talk Lin and Chiang into withdrawing their candidacies. However, the meeting did not produce the results Li expected. First of all, Li Teng-hui had no intention of making any compromise nor of giving up Song Ch'u-yu. One of the "eight party elders" charged Li Teng-hui with being opinionated and expressed concern over his refusal to heed criticisms over his decisions and policies. Meanwhile, the anti-mainstream faction suspects: If the ever-obedient Li Yuan-zu is allowed to become Li Teng-hui's second in command, are there any guarantees that Taiwan politics will not revert to the authoritarian path of the father and son team of Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ching-kuo during the next six years?

In the midst of the KMT differences, Tsiang Yien-si, one of the "eight party elders", is a middle-of-the-roader leaning toward Li (Teng-hui). Despite his mediation over the past several days, he has failed to convince the Lin-Chiang tandem to pull out their candidacies, another sign of the deep differences. It is now less than two days before the joint petition is launched for the nomination of presidential candidates at the "National Congress" on 11 March. If the middle-of-the-roads fail to "patch up the differences" and two sets of candidates are presented, with the winners to be decided after elections on the 21st, this will indicate that the differences within the ruling KMT have evolved into a split.

On 8 March, Taiwan's newspapers published full texts of analyses of the Taiwan situation by Beijing personalities. CHINA TIMES' headline: "In Assessing Taiwan's Situation, the Chinese Communists Pour Oil on the Fire From Across the Strait" was obviously a distortion of the mainland's original intentions. The mainland's 1.1 billion compatriots hope for stability and economic prosperity in the mainland and in Taiwan so that exchanges from both sides of the strait can be strengthened. There is no reason for them to "pour oil into the fire from across the strait".

What concerns the mainland most is the direction of the "Taiwan independence movement" and the question of whether or not the island indulges and tolerates the movement. After all, who can deny that this internal feud within the KMT points to differences and struggle over current policies and the future direction of Taiwan?

Hong Kong

South Africa Relaxes Immigration Policy

HK0903023790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[By Richard Vines]

[Text] The South African Government will today relax its immigration policies to attract professionals and skilled workers from Hong Kong.

Mr Peter Botha, South Africa's consul-general in Hong Kong, last night told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST from Pretoria—where he has been finalising details of the package—that the regulations will take effect today.

People with the required skills will now be able to obtain approval to immigrate from Hong Kong within a couple of weeks. Previously, they had to obtain employment before applying to immigrate, and then faced a wait of about six months for approval.

Pretoria is also easing rules in a separate immigration category for the wealthy. People in this category qualify to immigrate if they have 200,000 rand (HK\$600,000).

Previously, such would be immigrants were required to detail their investment plans, but now they will not even be required to transfer the money to South Africa.

However, if they do transfer their money they will be able to do so via the financial rand, which offers a favourable rate of exchange.

Immigrants are entitled to citizenship after residing in South Africa for five years.

Mr Botha said there is no pre-set limit for the number of immigrants from Hong Kong, and he said he did not know how many applications to expect.

A chief director of immigration, Mr Mike Bester, is due to arrive in Hong Kong from Pretoria today to help assess the response and process applications.

He will initially be in the territory for about three weeks, and an immigration officer may be based here permanently if there is a flood of applications.

South Africa has drawn up a list of five job categories it is seeking, including engineers, technicians and computer personnel. But the list spans a whole range of occupations, from nuclear physicists to toolmakers.

Mr Botha said, "We are experiencing an acute shortage of manpower, especially people with technical and entrepreneurial skills, so I made representations to the South African Government last August to reconsider its immigration policies in Hong Kong".

"This package was developed for Hong Kong, not for immigration from East Europe or the Americas, but it will apply worldwide."

Mr Botha denied that South Africa was trying to cash in on the brain drain from Hong Kong, or capitalise on fears about the Chinese takeover in 1997.

"We are not trying to create a flood of immigrants from Hong Kong to South Africa," he said. "We are just trying to help, and find a place for people who want to leave."

"We would like to see a strong Hong Kong after 1997, but the reality is that a lot of people are wanting to leave, and we have been receiving more and more inquiries and we would rather they were going to South Africa than the United States, or Canada.

"We are not going round saying you've got to leave Hong Kong. We are saying, if you want to leave, consider South Africa.

Mr Jaap Le Roux, the South African consul in Hong Kong, said that in 1988 the consulate issued only four permanent residence permits, one of them to a Westerner. Last year, the total dropped to two, but the number of inquiries soared after the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

He said that the consulate has 70 applications on file, and inquiries have again risen sharply since the release from prison last month of the African National Congress (ANC) leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Le Roux said the consulate has received more than 200 inquiries in the past three weeks.

Mr Botha rejected a suggestion made by ANC's chief representative in Japan, Mr Jerry Matsila, who said during a visit to Hong Kong last week that Chinese who immigrate to South Africa now will face possible hostility from the black majority there.

"I don't think Mr Matsila is in touch with the situation. From statements emanating from Nelson Mandela and the ANC in South Africa, I'd say there's an absolute mood of reconciliation and trust," Mr Botha said.

The consul-general said he did not expect any hostility to new immigrants from Hong Kong.

"The Chinese community is a model community in South Africa: successful, well received and highly regarded. Most of the communities will welcome people from Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Matsila could not be reached at his Tokyo office last night for comment. Mr Eric Molobi, an activist who visited Hong Kong with Mr Matsila, could not be reached at his office in the South African township of Soweto.

The Hong Kong Anti-Apartheid group issued a statement saying: "Those who emigrate to South Africa while apartheid exists are giving comfort and support to that system."

"The time to consider going to South Africa will be when apartheid collapses, which appears imminent."

Mr Botha is due back in Hong Kong tomorrow, and will attend seminars being held tomorrow and Sunday to attract Hong Kong workers and investors. The anti-apartheid group is planning to lobby those seminars.

The consul-general said his government was encouraging the country's Chinese association to create a reception group that would help new arrivals from Hong Kong settle in South Africa.

There are about 15,000 Chinese in South Africa, mainly in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

Macao

Basic Law Drafters Arrive for Visit

OW0803151190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1402 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] Macao, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—More than 20 members and working personnel of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region from the interior of the country, led by Vice Chairman Qian Weichang of the drafting committee, arrived in Macao this afternoon for a 13-day working visit.

Greeting them at the immigration checkpoint were Zhou Ding, director of the Macao Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and vice chairman of the drafting committee; Ma Wanqi, He Houhua, and Xue Shousheng, vice chairmen of the drafting committee; Zhao Runeng, member of the drafting committee; as well as Chairman Cui Deqi, Vice Chairmen Tang Xingqiao, and Ou Anli, and Secretary General Liao Zeyun of the Macao Basic Law Consultative Committee.

The members of the drafting committee visiting Macao are members of five special-topic groups—the relationship between the central government and the Macao Special Administrative Region, the basic rights and duties of residents, the political system, economic affairs, and cultural and social affairs in the basic law for Macao. Together with members of special-topic groups under the drafting committee in Macao, they will make an on-the-spot investigation of social, economic, cultural, and educational conditions, and urban facilities in Macao. They will participate in various discussions and extensively listen to and solicit the opinions and suggestions of Macao residents to make preparations for the drafting of the basic law. They will exchange views with members of special-topic groups under the consultative

committee and attend a hearing sponsored by the committee to listen to local residents' opinions.

Pact Paves Way for Soviet Trade Links

HK0903022790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
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[By Herald Bruning in Macao]

[Text] The Soviet Union plans to establish commercial links with Hong Kong using Macao as a back door.

Soviet officials confirmed the move after signing a co-operative agreement with the Macao government yesterday.

They plan a new joint-venture company which will have a Hong Kong branch office.

Moscow is going into partnership with the Sino-Macao trading company, which encompasses 23 Macao firms including Beijing Nam Kwong Group.

Nam Kwong's involvement is believed to indicate that the Chinese government approves of the Soviet connection.

A six-member Soviet delegation arrived in Macao on Monday, travelling overland through China.

The team is led by Vadim I Efremov, a vice minister and the vice-president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Efremov and Macao Economic Services Department director Gabriela Cesar yesterday signed a co-operation protocol.

A joint-venture agreement with the Sino-Macao trading company was signed in a separate ceremony. The joint firm is to be called Macsov.

Mr Efremov said the new joint venture in the Portuguese enclave was of particular interest "because of the special situation of Macao as a link between China and Hong Kong".

He said Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry staff would be permanently based in Macao.

He said "several Hong Kong businessmen in Macao" were very eager to trade.

Asked about Hong Kong's de facto ban on Soviet and other East European citizens, Mr Efremov said his country was changing rapidly and difficulties with Hong Kong should soon be cleared up.

"We will definitely apply to set up a branch of our Macao joint venture in Hong Kong but we have no timetable yet."

A Macao shareholder in Macsov said a branch could be set up in the territory without initial direct involvement by the Soviets.

And what would the Soviets sell to Hong Kong?

"A lot of raw materials, some consumer goods and binoculars for watching horse racing," Mr Efremov said.

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